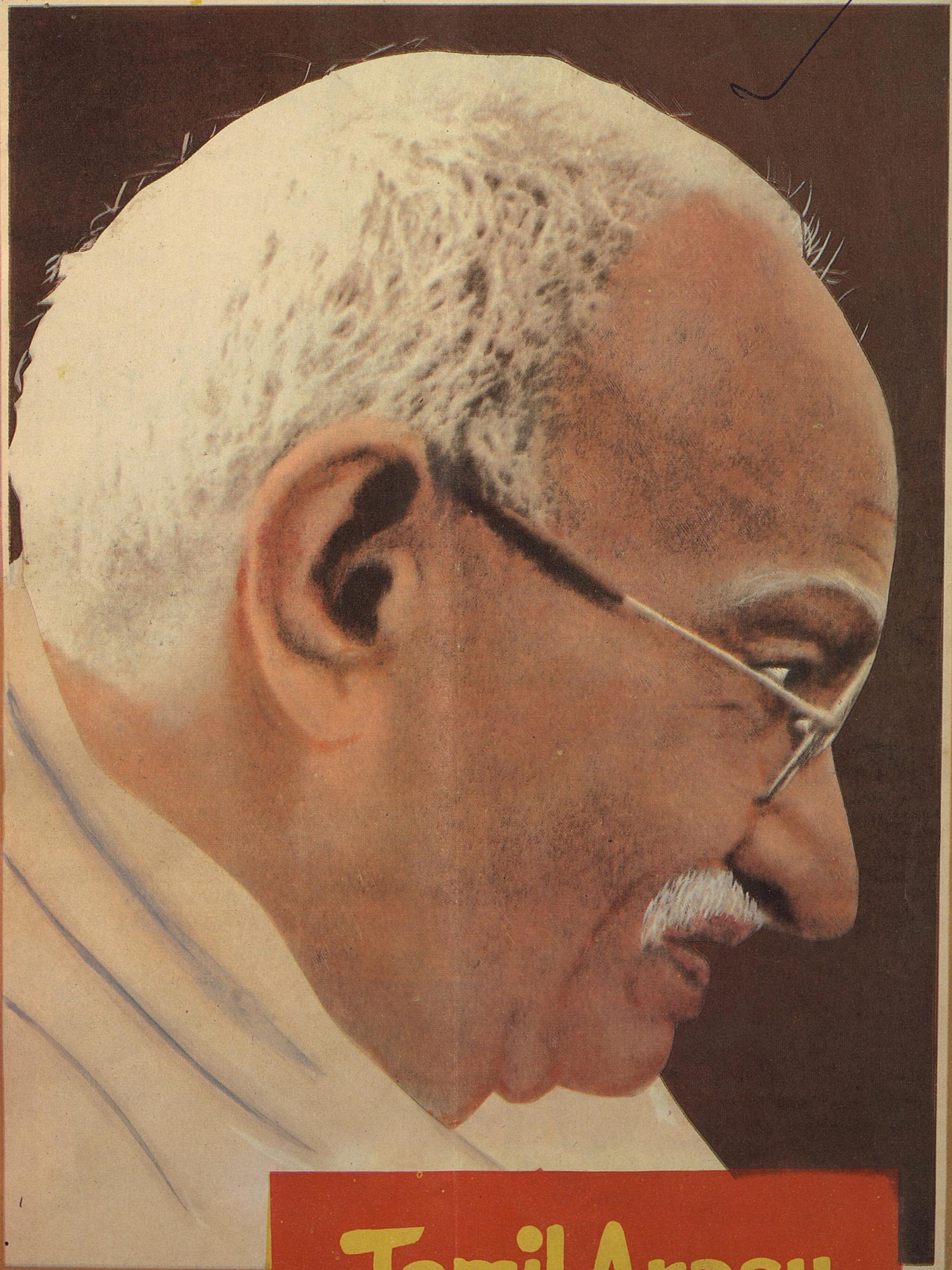
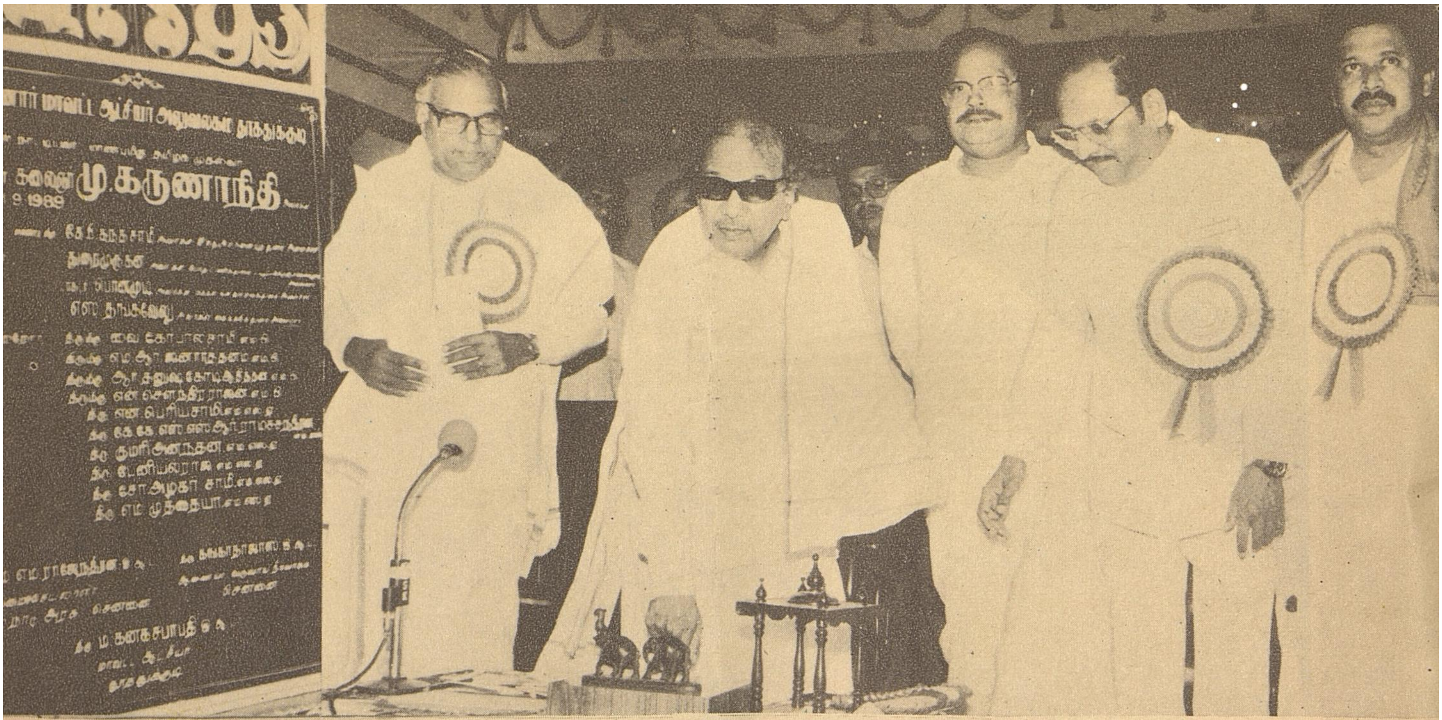


Tamil Arasu

OCTOBER 1989 Re.1



Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi laid the foundation stone for Chidambaranar District Collector's Office at Tuticorin on 11th September, 1989. Hon'ble Ministers Thiru K.P. Kandasamy, Thiru Duraimurugan, Dr. Ponmudi and District Collector Thiru M. Kanagasabapathy also participated.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi inaugurated the various Government schemes on 12th September, 1989 at Palayamkottai. Hon'ble Minister for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, Thiru K.P. Kandasamy, Thiru V. Gopalsamy M.P., and District Collector Thiru S. Rajarethinam also participated.

TAMIL ARASU

A Monthly Journal of

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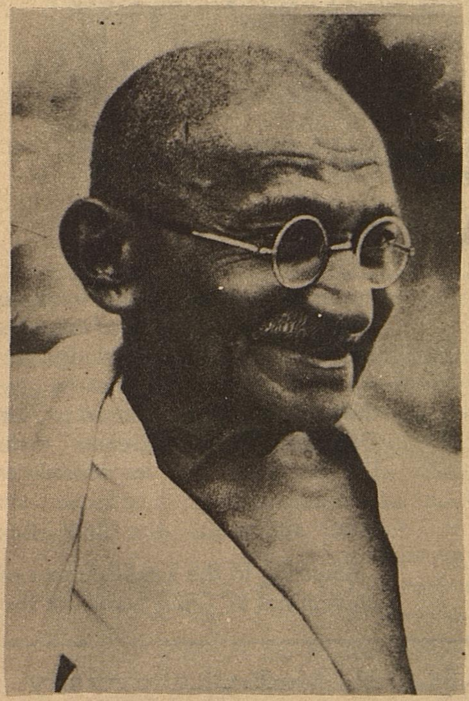
Thiruvalluvar Year 2020

October 1989.



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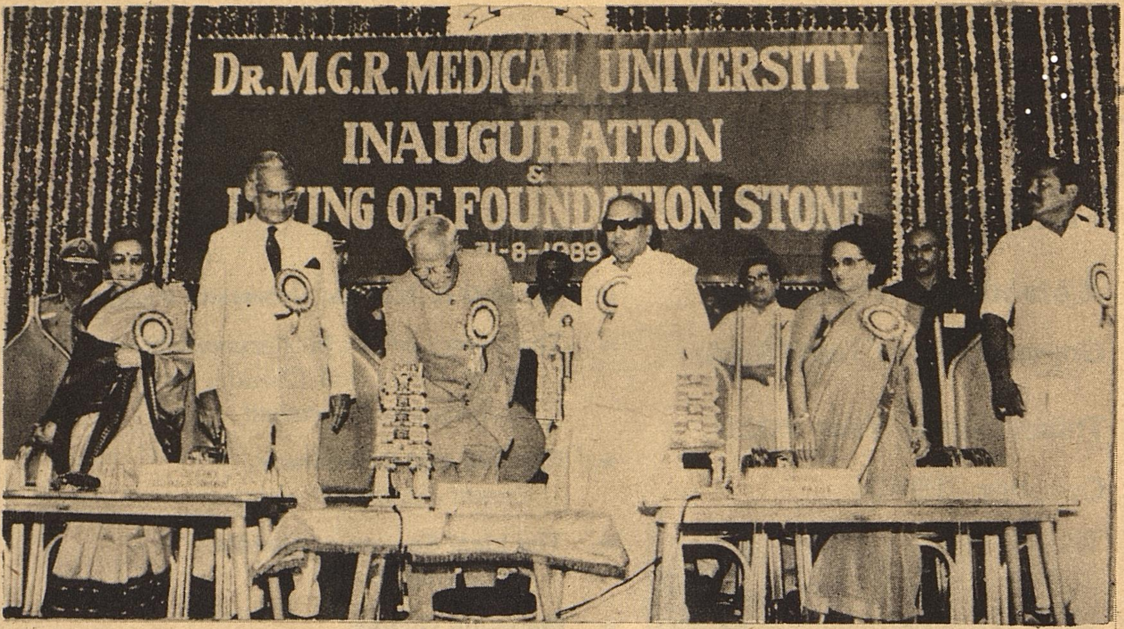
Caste should be annihilated

Caste is the first force that creates discrimination among the people in this country. It is a venom mixed in the blood of our people. It is a system that has paralysed the mind. Hence, caste should be annihilated first if we are to usher in a casteless society based on equality and socialism.

-Perarignar Anna.



Dr. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY INAUGURATED

Dr. M.G.R. Medical University was inaugurated by the President of India Thiru. R. Venkataraman on 31st August 1989. The Governor of Tamil Nadu Dr. P.C. Alexander presided over the functin. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M. Karunanidhi laid the foundation for the University buildings. The Health Minister Dr. Ponmudi welcomed the gathering.

The Governor, Dr. P.C. Alexander, who presided, said that by simply increasing the number of doctors, medicare could not be taken to all people. There should be a referral system, limiting the number of doctors in the country. He suggested the creation of a network of health assistants by training graduates in first aid, healthcare, family planning and in other basic medical problems. "They should serve as a link between hospitals and rural people carrying the health message".

Centre for excellence

The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, who laid the foundation, for the University buildings said the experts' committee headed by Dr. B.Ramamurthi, constituted by the D.M.K. Government soon after assuming power, had, among other things, suggested that the scope and structure of the Dr.M.G.R. Medical University should be much more than merely producing doctors and giving treatment to the ill. It should be a centre of excellence in the advancement of knowledge in health sciences. The committee had suggested that the name should be changed to "Dr.M.G.R. University of Health Sciences" vesting in the University greater responsibilities. "The recommendation will be implemented in letter and spirit," the Chief Minister said

Referring to the establishment of various universities in Tamil Nadu for the promotion of applied sciences, the Chief Minister said the need was felt for a separate Medical University to guide, assist and coordinate the working of various medical institutions in the State. As more than 1,000 students sought medical education every year, the University could expand and improve the curriculam and the standard.

Inaugurating the Dr.M.G.R. Medical University, the President said that while the facilities for education and training doctors in the country should be consolidated, "there is a glaring need for expansion of training of para-professionals and workers in

●● The scope and structure of the Dr. M.G.R. Medical University will be much more than merely producing doctors and giving treatment to the ill. It will be a centre of excellence in the advancement of knowledge in health sciences ●●.

—Dr. M. Karunanidhi
CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMIL NADU

the allied fields. We need more technicians and far more nurses. It is a sad thing that to-day while we produce 13,000 medical graduates every year, we have facilities for training only about 8,000 nurses when there is the need for four to five times that many."

Optimum resource use

Referring to issues which required the immediate attention of medical universities, the President said medicare to-day required inputs not only from doctors or nurses but also from Engineers, Chemists, Physicists and from a whole range of skills and disciplines for diagnosis and treatment of diseases. "There is need for greater research into areas of cost of services so that optimum use is made of available resources. This integration encompassing all the various disciplines with medical care consequently with medical education, will have to be a major concern of health universities. Among the issues identified for immediate tackling were: whether the semester system was required or not; whether the medical students should be given a grounding in all the branches of medicine of specialised training, and the updating of syllabus.

The President said universities should develop appropriate manpower planning in health field, bring about the necessary changes in the community's health needs and bridge the gap between what was known and what could be delivered in terms of health care, organisational structures combining all systems of medicine.

He said that 25 years ago when he was a Minister of Tamil Nadu, he made a plan for a separate University for technical education. "But at that juncture specialists turned down my plea on the ground that a University is a comprehensive entity which includes all disciplines of sciences, engineering and health. I am happy that this attitude has changed and the idea of a separate University for difference disciplines has been accepted. In these days when mind boggling developments are taking place in medicine, it is entirely appropriate that a separate University for medical education is set up".

Dr. Tmt. Lalitha Kameswaran, Vice-Chancellor, proposed a vote of thanks.

●● Here is an opportunity to achieve excellence and to work out changes and reforms that would harness medical knowledge completely in the service of the citizens of the country. Here, too, is an opportunity to set new patterns and new designs for medical educations that can be emulated by medical institutions all over the country and an opportunity again to research related to the needs and demands of the health of the people●●

—Thiru R. Venkataraman
PRESIDENT OF INDIA.

Dr. M.G.R. Medical University

The Dr. M.G.R. Medical University was established by an Act of Government of Tamil Nadu viz. Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Tamil Nadu, Act 1987. This University is designed to promote academic excellence in the field of Medical Education and is expected to bridge the rapidly grow-

ing gap between Indian and International Research in Medical Sciences.

Though the Act came into force in September 1987, the University came to effective functioning from July 1988 when the First Vice-Chancellor of the University was appointed. The Registrar and other Officers joined the University thereafter. The minimum staff and operational budget for the University was sanctioned in the last quarter of 1988.

The students admitted to the various medical and paramedical courses after 1.3.1988 only come under the purview of the new University. The students admitted to the various courses prior to 1.3.1988 continue to be the students of the respective Universities. They will obtain degrees of those Universities.

The new University aims at standardising Medical Education and Research. For the first time, an integrated approach to Health care encompassing different systems of Medicine and allied sciences is envisaged by the creation of the new University. This has become possible since all teaching institutions numbering about 42 imparting Medical Education not only in Allopathic System but also in traditional systems like Siddha, Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy have been brought under its purview. The institutions imparting education in para-medical sciences like Pharmacy, Nursing, Physiotherapy, occupational therapy etc. have also been brought under its purview. These institutions were previously affiliated to different Universities viz. Madras, Madurai Kamaraj, Bharathidasan and Bharathiar Universities. Medical Education did not, apparently, receive its due attention in general Universities mostly on account of expansion of higher education in Arts and Science. This created an yearning among the professionals for a separate University to develop Medical Sciences to a higher plane. In order to fulfil the wishes of the professionals in the field, the Government appointed several committees from 1970 onwards and finally, in 1980, the Dr. A. Venugopal Committee with few eminent medical men was constituted to go into the problem. This Committee, after due deliberations, submitted its report recommending the establishment of a separate Medical University in Tamil Nadu which would also bring under its purview the Paramedical Sciences. The Government of Tamil Nadu finally passed the Medical University Act in 1987.

Activities and reforms in Academic matters

In order to fulfil the prime object of the new University to standardise the Medical Education in Tamil Nadu and bring it to the level of academic institutes in the world, the first Vice-Chancellor, immediately on assumption of charge, took action to constitute separate Boards of studies numbering about 15 for each discipline in Medical and Paramedical Sciences and also a Standing Academic Board.

Of late, there is a tendency to start self-financing professional colleges without even providing minimum infrastructural facilities resulting in hardship to students joining these deficient institutions. In order to check this tendency of mushrooming of private institutions in the field of Medical and Paramedical sciences, the first Vice-Chancellor constituted expert committees to frame guidelines and prescribe standards of requirements at a higher level for starting of Medical and Paramedical Colleges in Tamil Nadu. The guidelines for starting Colleges of Pharmacy, Dentistry and Medicine have been finalised and they will be published as Statutes of the University after approval by the Chancellor. Similar guidelines for starting other institutions will be framed by separate expert committees.

Based on recommendations of the Boards of studies several changes have been made for the first time in the training programmes of students undergoing M.B.B.S. Course. They are:

a) Introduction of lectures by senior professors in topics like History of Medicine, National Health Policies and Programmes, Health service set up in Tamil Nadu, Modern Dynamics in Medical fields and its relevance to the fundamental research, Population dynamics etc.,

b) Introduction of subjects in Behavioural Sciences and Bio-statistics in I M.B.B.S.

c) Introduction of Health economics in second M.B.B.S.

d) Introduction of Research Methodology in Final M.B.B.S. course.

e) Hospital management and computer management during CRRI Period.

f) Community Health Orientation has been provided in the curriculum even from the I M.B.B.S. and the students are to take-up surveys in Rural Hospitals with regard to population, health dynamics, burden of disease in community and economic aspects in health problems.

g) Bio-physics has been included in Physiology syllabus to cope up with the advancement in interdisciplinary knowledge.

h) Practical examination on forensic medicine.

Certain reforms in the conduct of examinations also have been made, as enumerated below:

a) Introduction of objective type of questions in Under Graduate/Post Graduate courses to ensure that the students cover the entire portion of the subjects of study in addition to the standard essay and short answer type of questions.

b) Central valuation of answer papers.

c) Introduction of minimum 45% marks in written and practical examination separately for a pass minimum 50% in clinical examination.

d) The candidate should secure 50% in the aggregate of internal assessment and the University examinations in Theory, Practical and Oral put together.

e) Unlike other Universities, the new University has introduced the maintenance of Log Book by each CRRI in which day to day work turned out by the internee is recorded which will be verified by the Assistant Professor/Professor to ensure that the internee develops all practical skills that are essential.

All the 42 Medical Institutions affiliated to the new University have been called upon to set up College academic cells for examining the changes required in Syllabi and Curricula to the changing needs of the country. The recommendations of these academic cells duly modified by the College Councils will further be examined by the Boards of studies and finally placed before the Standing Academic Board of the University for effecting changes required in Syllabi and Curricula for various courses. In consonance with the national policy of "Health for all by 2000 A.D", the University has taken steps to develop necessary linkages between the Medical Education and Health Care Delivery System.

Research Projects of the University

Another important objective of the new University is to provide for research for advancement and dissemination of knowledge in the field of Medical Sciences. In order to fulfil this objective, it has become necessary for the new University to establish various Research Institutes and to transform the end products of research into useful tools in the hands of those who heal the sick and the suffering. With this end in view, the University has ambitious proposals to establish several Research Institutes mentioned hereunder estimated to cost more than 400 crores during the VIII Plan Period:

1. Post Graduate Institute of Clinical Medicine and Research and Hospital Complex.

2. Research Institute of Tropical Medicines.

3. Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences.

4. Institute of Public Health Research.

5. Curriculum Development Centre.

6. Research Institute of Traditional systems of Medicine.

7. Regional Institute of Sophisticated Instrumentation Laboratories.

8. Regional Medical Library (to help Research Scholars).

9. Teacher Training Centre.

10. Research Institute for Para-Medical Courses of Health Sciences.

11. Post Graduate Institute of Nursing.

12. Institute of Fundamental Sciences, Humanities and Language Studies relevant to Medical Studies and Research.

The establishment of the above Institutes require an in-depth study of the inputs required in the areas of equipments, buildings, finance, etc. Hence the work of drawing up of the project reports has been entrusted to Committees of Experts in the respective fields.

Administrative Complex of the University

Besides the Research Institutes, the University has proposed to construct an Administrative Block with auditorium, examination hall, convocation hall, central library etc. at a suitable place. It is now functioning only in a rented building at Periyar Thidal, 52, E.V.K. Sampath Salai, Madras-7. The State Government has been approached by this University to render financial support for the administrative building.

Funding of Projects

The University has to look forward to the State Government only, for funding its projects. Though the University has ambitious projects for implementation commencing from the financial year 1989-90, the State Government may not be able to allot the required funds in view of the strain on its financial sources. The budget of the University for 1989-90 had to be pruned to Rs.80

lakhs towards Revenue Expenditure and no assistance could be expected towards Capital expenditure required for establishment of Research Institutes etc.

In order to improve the financial position, the University and the State Government have already addressed the University Grants Commission to recognise this University for purpose of funding its projects. The Vice-Chancellor met the Chairman of the University Grants Commission at Delhi in January 1989 and explained in detail the need for recognising the concept of separate Universities for Medical Education. The Chairman of the University Grants Commission was not holding a favourable attitude in this regard. In January 1989, a detailed letter has been written to him again, explaining the need for recognising and funding the Medical University. Reply of the University Grants Commission is awaited. The Union Health Secretary also has addressed the Chairman, University Grants Commission for recognising and funding the Medical University.

In order to fill up the gap in funding the projects of the University, it has been decided by the Governing Council of the University to approach educational trusts, industralists, philanthropists, etc. for liberal contributions for the various projects of the University. 50% exemption under sec.80(g) of the Income Tax Act for contributions made to this University has already been obtained. The Central Government has been approached to grant total exemption under section 35 of the Income Tax Act for contributions made to the University. The decision of the Central Government is awaited.

Due to the efforts taken by this University, the Government of India, in March 89, have recognised this University as one eligible to receive contributions from Non-Resident Indians.

Recognition of degrees of Medical University

Immediately on assumption of charge, the first Vice-Chancellor has taken action to get the degrees to be awarded by the new Medical University recognised by the Medical Council of India. This Council was approached through the State and the Central Governments for granting recognition to the Degrees. During the visit of the Vice-Chancellor to Delhi in December, 1988, she met the concerned authorities of Medical Council of India and impressed upon them the urgent need in granting the recognition of the Medical Council of India. This matter is being persued.

Similarly, the Dental Council of India, the Pharmacy Council of India, the Nursing Council of India, the Indian 'Homeopathy Council and the Central Council for Indian Medicine have been addressed for granting recognition to the Degrees in respective branches to be awarded by this University.

Constitution of empowered committee

Pending framing of Statutes for the constitution of various authorities of the University, the first Vice-Chancellor is empowered under sec.49(5) of the Dr. M.G.R. Medical University Act to constitute empowered committees temporarily to exercise, perform and discharge the powers, functions and duties of the various authorities specified under the said Act. With reference to these powers, the first Vice-Chancellor immediately on assumption of office, took action to constitute the following empowered committees under the powers vested on her:

i. Empowered Governing Council
ii. Empowered Finance Committee.
iii. Empowered Planning Board.

The Empowered Committees met as frequently as necessary as noted below:

The empowered Governing Council

This empowered committee held 7 meetings from September 1988 to July 1989 and took important decisions on various policy matters in connection with the smooth functioning of the University and in fulfilment of the objectives of the University as enumerated under sec.4 of the Act.

The empowered Planning Board

The Planning Board has met once and has discussed various future plans and projects of the University.

The empowered Finance Committee

The Finance Committee has met thrice and discharged the duties entrusted to it under the Act. The Committee has formulated an Accounts Manual for this University.

LANDS

As regards lands required for establishing Research Institutes and the Administrative Complex, the University has identified various areas in and around the City and approached the State Government for allotment of lands mentioned below.

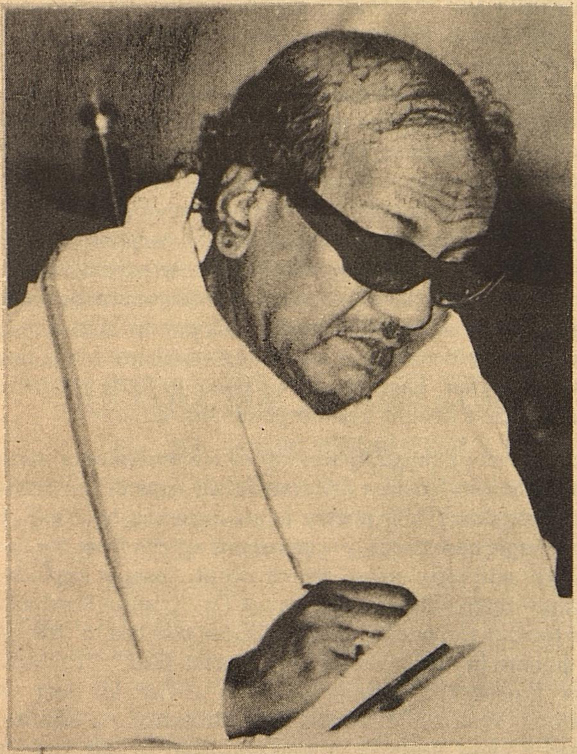
1. 145.14 Acres of land in the T.B. Sanatorium area to develop Academic and Research Blocks.

2. 235 acres of land at Erumaivettipalayam, Ponneri Taluk for future development programme of the University.

3. 50 acres of land at Tharamani.

THE POETRY OF DR. M. KARUNANIDHI: AN EVALUATION

Prof. Dr. Suresh Chandra Dwivedi,
Department of English, University of Allahabad,



SOME are born great with a sole purpose to rule. Others are born simply to be ruled. Poets like Karunanidhi are born to rule. Poet Karunanidhi is born not just born to rule as a statesman as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu but also as a genuine poet. He thus, fulfills Plato's idea of a Philosopher-King. He is internationlly known as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, but very few know that he is also a Chief Minister of emotions. Thanks to the fine translation of Poet Karunanidhi's superb poems into English that his poems have crossed the boundaries of Tamil Nadu and can reach an international readership. This English rendering has been done by Internationally known poet Dr. Krishna Srinivas. It is difficult to decide the greatness of the two-the poet and the translator. I can only say this thing that the genuine poetic emotion have been beautifully and honestly rendered into English by Dr. Krishna Srinivas. Already fine gold in the form of "Poems" has been made finer by Dr. Krishna Srinivas. Three cheers to both the translator and the poet.

Poet Karunanidhi as his name indicates is a nidhi (treasure) of Karuna (Mercy) Karuna Rasa is the Chief Rasa according to our Sanskrit Acharyas. Bhavabhuti rightly said about it "Eko Rasah Karunameva nimittabhedat"-that is to say that Karuna Rasa is the Chief among emotions and all other emotions are born of it. I have no hesitation in saying that Poet Karunanidhi's poems are created out of his profound sympathetic attitude toward humanity.

Like great men of the past Valmiki, Homer, Jesus, Socrates, Tulsidas, Kalidasa, Shakespeare, Ghalib, Tagore, Gandhi, Nehru, he has led a life of struggle. He has led the life of challenges and difficulties. All great men have tried to understand the human predicament in their own way. Poet Karunanidhi is trying to understand the human predicaments in his own way in his poetic collection "Poems".

To go through the poems of this collection is to enjoy the shine and hardness of gold as well as to experience the sweet smell and soft touch of rose petals. We hardly come across a gold piece that also smells sweet. But here one example which no one should miss. He is the embodiment of a great force in the form of a poet and a statesman. I wish all our chief-ministers are intellectuals and poets like him. The country needs many more poetic geniuses who can run the states more imaginatively, competently and humanly. His poetry sings of the milk of human kindness. He is a singer of humanity and to sing well is his aim as the poems in this collection prove this fact. Poet Karunanidhi is one of our most talented and gifted poets and therefore he must be read and reread. Poet Karunanidhi is a poet, administrator and dialogue-writer par-excellence. His lines like "Lofty temple towers/Low baser hearts" are sung by millions of people. Karunanidhi is indisputably a poet of mass-appeal. His poetic lines question and examine the sorry state of affairs. Like Goethe he puts his finger where the state ails. In his poems politics and poetry are seen happily meeting together. Thus he is our gifted modern poet, different from so many of our professional poets who are lost either in the jungle of sex or cocoon of experimentation.

There is no experimentation for experimentation in Karunanidhi's book "Poems" nor ornamentation for ornamentation. His lines come as naturally as leaves come from a tree in spring season. It is not difficult to know the reason. He is every inch an Indian poet whose patriotism and nationalism are not only admirable but also unique. Not only this he is rich in content and jivananubhava (experience of life). There can be no first rate poet without jivananubhava. This is why poets included in anthologies prescribed in Indian Universities are so much inferior when we look at a patriotic poet like Karunanidhi. Kabir, Tulsi, Shakespeare, Surdas etc were not very scholarly persons but they wrote first rate poetry because their inspiration was always first rate. I think Karunanidhi belongs to these categories of poets. He does not write for Image, Symbol, Metaphor, Irony, Paradox, Synechdoche etc. He does not address his poetry to this or that school of criticism. Therefore he is not at all doctrinaire. He is committed to people and addresses only to them not

to this or that school of criticism. He works for the social and political change and writes for that purpose, in mind. Karunanidhi makes it clear that " I am a bird, sans flight/syllabled wings not grown/I struggle to fly/regions unknown". He is not for any decoration in his poems.

His poems possess the glory and magnanimity of simplicity. His simplicity is wonderful. He stands before our eyes like a Commander without swords.

Such is the great force and genius in his poems. That has come from his profound commitment to people, poetry and nation. Poet Karunanidhi has completely merged himself into mileu, nation, and the outer world. The dancer and the dance have become one. He is against figures of speech and use of rhetorics or laboured poetic diction. His poetry infact bridges the gap between the language of prose and language of poetry. Poetry is his first love, his cup of tea as it was of Samudragupta or Bhartrihari in ancient India. He combines poetic, political, national, cultural, religious and other values in his poetry. The sole purpose of poetry and poets should be to save people from emotional frigidity. That condition is hellish. That creates horrors, terrors, world wars, apartheid, cold wars, political and national instability. One of the great dangers before modern civilization is the fear of its becoming cold, dry and emotionless. To be without emotion is to be without life. Thus the poems in "Poems" are life-giving. They are full of nectar. But for the proper enjoyment of this nectar one should be a Rasika - an ideal reader. The tribe of ideal readers is fast becoming non-existent. Most people have started taking poetry as sugary non-sense. But science cannot teach you how to become a patriot or a man of integrity. Karunanidhi's poems can certainly teach you and inspire you to become a nationalist. There is hardly a poem which does not speak of his patriotic fervour. He does not bother about meter or prosody or rhyme in his poems. Like Emerson's poems it is not the meter but the meter-making argument that makes his poems. And in his own words,

"I remain/
A sovereign in my domain *("Poetic Bird")*.

This is the first poem in this anthology and also first in several respects. It firmly establishes his reputation as a fine singing bird, whose aim is to sing the joy and woe of humanity. We can always trust his instincts that this poetic bird will sing till the arrival of the spring. His another poem "Peasant" reads very well. It has that rarer quality of memorability which every poet hankers after but reaches only in the best moments of creativity The poem reminds me of Lal Bahadur Shastri's mantric slogan "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan". Both have a great role to play in the national life. The poet beautifully says,"Peasant and soldier have one desire-/Peasants granaries fill/Soldiers enemies kill". Karunanidhi's each poem is different from the other as the theme, tone and the emotion changes. He is a fine poet of felt experience and does not vomit words in his poems as hundreds of poets are doing. Each experience is felt in the soul before it is written on the page. A half-digested experience is not given words. He thus builds a Tajmahal of various-coloured experiences where you do not need the help of any guide to roam about. Poet Karunanidhi goes beyond the scope of vowels, consonants, punctuation, syntax, words, sentences, and matter. He may be loving them as a poet but as a poet he writes in natural, effortless style to convey meaning and truths of life to his readers. Thus, truth claim appears to have great fascination for him. Naturally he has a preference for context-meaning and subject-matter. So the subject-matter gives him an opportunity to express variety in life. We all like novelty and wilderness in poetry rather than repetition. Whereas the first poem in this anthology is an expression of his personality, the second poem is an expression of his impersonality. Both the peasant and the soldier are important. While one fills granaries another kills enemies. The whole poem is suggestive and evocative. All that the poet wants to tell is beautifully told. The poet rides on the wave of the ecstasy in this poem. the words and the phrases begin to roll and the poet rolls with them. "No tears in the writer, no tears in the reader. No surprise for the writer on surprise for the reader", Frost is reported to have said. The same is true in the case of Karunanidhi. His poems reveal both the surprise and emotion to the reader so well because they were experienced fully by the poet himself. We go through a unique sense of poetic delight (kavyanand) while reading his poems. The surprise comes from remembering something which we never knew so vividly earlier. Each line of his poem unfolds an amount of unexpected delight and surprise with it.

Karunanidhi's range is very wide. He writes on a variety of subjects. Dr. Krishna Srinivas rightly says in this connection, **"karunanidhi's poetry is an universe by itself. He opens magic casements. He summons spirits from the deep and they willingly come. words erupt. Images explode."** I entirely agree with the opinion of Dr. Krishna Srinivas. A mere look at the poems of this volume testifies to this fact. The poems in this volume are "Poetic bird" "Peasant", "New Prosperity", "Rain", "Fame", "Let Us Save Our Freedom Won", "Crescent", "Modesty", "Enmity", "Avvai-A Light House", "Ripe Friendship", "Art And Opinions", "Within-Without", "Circle", "Calculations", "Saint", "Our Periar", "Common Man", "Disturbed Dream", "Society A Tragic Word", "Sea", "Parrot", "Pongal", "Five Elements", "Love Or Valour", "Five Senses", "Beauty Rose Wept", "World Leader", and "Anna! You Live". All these poems are remarkable specimens of first rate poetry. They prove that poet Karunanidhi is a great poet, patriot and integrationist. It is not possible for me to discuss all these poems here. I have enjoyed reading each and every poem again and again. It is said that the test of pudding is in its eating. I would like to say the same thing about Karunanidhi's poetry. After going through the title of the poems and their lines one feels that they are as large as life. Karunanidhi is a poet of the largeness of life like Whitman. His poems contain multitudes of life like our Hindi poet Nagarjun. These poets directly address their poems to masses without caring much for the art of poetry. Karunanidhi is a truly Indian poet. In his poem "Let Us Save The Freedom Won" the poet says:

Kith and kin-one or two
Peaking to prosperity-
Is it import of freeom won?
Well-read and uncultured,
Workers in field and factories,
Men, women and all mobiles,

Must taste the fruits of liberty
In peace and equality
And that alone is all-won gaiety.

In poem after poem he sings of man not as independent of country or society but as a citizen who is a part and parcel of society and country. His attitude towards India is not immature or childish like many so-called intellectuals. It is every inch a possitive and objective view of India. This is why there are far superior Images of India in this book alone than in many more books of either poetry or fiction by other writers. He is obsessed with the idea of freedom. Hard-earned freedom must be protected by all means that seems to be the message of the whole volume. Any injustice to man or any wrong thing to man diminishes his self. Goethe rightly said, "Only the totality of humanity produces the perfected human being." He sings of the joys and pains of the common-men and weeps for the sorrows of the multitudes in the heart of his hearts. his poetry is the cry of human pain that his close eyes see everywhere. As a Chief-Minister of Tamil Nadu he has closely observed the agony of the common-men and he works and write to ameliorate their lot. Common man is the hero before his eyes. Every word of his collection is like a flower at his feet. If the fruits of freedom do not reach him, the fault lies in those who are at the helm affairs and forget the Gandevata of Azadi. His poems are born of desire to share poetic delights with his readers. I have often listened to the undertones and overtones of democratisation of language and emotions which are so rare in Indian English Poetry. We need many poets like him. Then and then alone Indian English can join the mainstream of Indian Poetry and save itself from its reductionist theories. The poet knows everything about himself and the world that surrounds him because only on this condition he can fulfil his task as a poet and politician and express the whole truth in poetic language.

On the whole I have formed a favourable opinion of the poems of this volume. This volume alone provides the poet a comfortable place in the galaxy of world poets. Karunanidhi is a poet of multi-facet genius and his poetry contains the best elements of Indian civilization, culture, thought and Philosophy. Therefore it must be read and re-read and discussed by critics and scholars. Karunanidhi is a poet of cultural ethos of India. He is not filling Western wine in Indian bottle. He is, I think, filling Gangajal in Indian bottle, hence his poetry must be preserved and analysed. Every sphere of Indian mind-social, political, cultural, religious or ethical is treasured up in the pages of this volume. The centuries and the seconds are found dancing together in this volume.

Karunanidhi's lines remind me of the sensuous intensity of Keats, Wordsworthian and Vedic attitude toward Nature, optimistic tone of Shelley. Like the poems of Homer they seem to be composed for a recital before a large audience. Like Virgil he expresses both the private awareness (Poetic bird) as well as public awareness (Let Us Face Our Freedom Won and Common Man).

Karunanidhi appears before us as the prophet of the common man. He frankly confesses like Tulsidas that he does not know the art of poetry. In "Poetic Bird" karunanidhi declares:

I remain
Wings unknown:
Untoiled I remain
Poetry my mein-
Sans prosody
Sans rhymed frivolity
Sans metric rigidity.

Karunanidhi's lines remind me of Tulsidas's lines "Kabit bibek ek nahin more/Satya kahaun likhi kagad kore" (I am ignorant of the art of poetry/I say this on plainpaper in black and white". The best dancers are those who forget the art of dance while dancing. Like Tulsidas Karunanidhi is a Kavya kavi who writes with the only aim of *lok mangal*. In his poems I have found a new definition of man's relationship with God, Universe, Nature, and Humanity. Karunanidhi occupies a place of honour in the galaxy of World poets on the basis of such immortal lines:

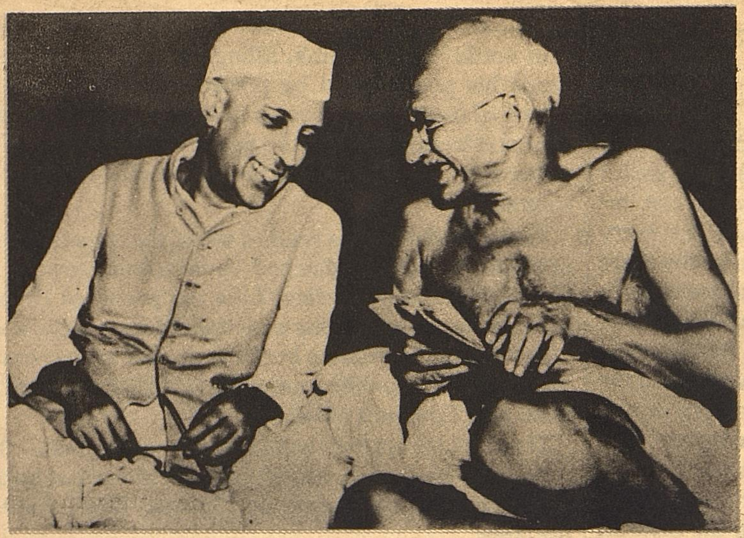
But he alone
Is true man
Who swears to lift
His country men
And his dialects
To freedom heights.
And he alone is chosen man
A common man-
A man to illumine
All his country men.
(Common Man).

These lines have been quoted from his famous poem "Common Man" which according to me is one of the few best poems in this volume. (Poet karunanidhi is a prophet of the common man like Auden, Nirala and Nagarjuna.) Krishna Srinivas's translation is superb. He has published poems of thousands of poets and promotes the cause of World brotherhood and peace through poetry. I have no hesitation in recommending this collection to our world readers who are dreaming of world brotherhood and peace through poetry. It goes to the credit of Krishna to have introduced Karunanidhi to world audience through his fine rendering into English. Both the poet and the translator deserve my heartiest congratulations for enriching the treasure of Indian English Poetry and making our cultural life riche by bringing out this unique collection of poems in a beautiful get-up.

RAJARAJAN AWARD FOR Dr. M. KARUNANIDHI

The Tamil University, Thanjavur, has decided to award the prestigious Rajarajan Award of Rs. 1,00,001 and a citation to Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, for his creative writing in Tamil, in his historical work "Thenpandi Singam".

Dr. S. Agasthiyalingam, Vice-Chancellor of Tamil University who announced this on 24th September 1989 said that altogether 150 recommendations had come from all over the world for this award. He cited " the great services rendered by Dr. Karunanidhi to Tamil Literature in the last fifty years".



GANDHIJI AND DEMOCRACY

-Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

GANDHIJI'S conception of democracy has nothing to do with numbers or majority or representation in the ordinary sense. It is based on service and sacrifice, and it uses moral pressure. He claims to be " a born democrat ". " I make that claim, if complete identification with the poorest of mankind, longing to live no better than they, and a corresponding conscious effort to approach that level to the best of one's ability can entitle one to make it ". This is his definition of a democrat. He says further:

Let us recongnize the fact that the Congress enjoys the prestige of a democratic character and influence not by the number of delegates and visitors it has drawn to its annual function, but by an ever increasing amount of service it has rendered. Western democracy is on its trial,if it has not already proved a failure. May it be reserved to India to evolve the true science of democracy by giving a visible demonstration of its success.

Corruption and hypocrisy ought not to be the inevitable products of democracy, as they undoubtedly are today. Nor is bulk a true test of democracy. True Democracy is not inconsistent with a few persons representing the spirit, the hope, and the aspirations of those whom they claim to represent. I hold that democracy cannot be imposed from without; it has to come from within.

This is certainly not western democracy, as he himself says; but, curiously enough, there is some similarity to the communist conception of democracy. A few communists will claim to represent the real needs and desires of the masses, even though the latter may themselves be unaware of them. The similarity, however, is slight and does not take us far; the differences in out look and approach are far greater, notably in regard to methods and force.

Whether Gandhiji is a democrat or not, he does represent the peasant masses of India; he is the quintessence of the conscious and subconscious will of those millions. It is perhaps something more than representation; for he is the idealized personification of those vast millions. Of course, he is not the average peasant. A man of the keenest intellect, of fine feeling and good taste, wide vision; very human, and yet essentially the ascetic who has suppressed his passions and emotions, sublimated them and directed them in spiritual channels; a tremendous personality, drawing people to himself like a magnet, and calling out fierce loyalties and attachments- all this so utterly unlike and beyond a peasant. And yet with all he is the greatest peasant, with a peasant's outlook on affairs, and with a peasant's blindness to some aspects of life. But India is peasant India, and so he knows his India well, reacts to her slightest tremors, gauges a situation accurately and almost instinctively, and has a knack of acting at the psychological moment.

What a problem and a puzzle he has been not only to the British Government but to his own people and his closest associates. Perhaps in every other country he would be out of place today, but India still seems to understand , or at least appreciate, the prophetic-religious type of man, talking of sin and salvation and non-violence. Indian mythology is full of stories of great ascetics who, by the rigour of their sacrifices and self-imposed penance, built up a " mountain of merit " which threatened the dominion of some of the lesser gods and upset the established order. These myths have come often to my mind when I have watched the amazing energy and inner power of Gandhiji, coming out of some inexhaustible spiritual reservoir. He was obviously not of the world's ordinary coinage; he was minted of a different and rare variety, and often the unknown stared at us through his eyes.

From 'Mahatma Gandhi' by Jawaharlal Nehru.

THE IDEAL SOCIETY OF GANDHI

Perarignar Anna

TO-DAY is the birthday of Gandhi, the virtuous man of world renown. This day is celebrated all over the country as a day of rejoicing. People pay their loving tributes to Gandhi according to their heart's desire. They celebrate this day by garlanding his sacred portrait, singing songs inhis praise, performing 'bajan' in his honour, spinning yarn and clearing slums.

There are people who say that he is a man of pure heart and a saint who has come into this world to remove the blemish of our religion.

There are people who say that he is our freedom fighter and a dauntless hero who shattered our shackles.

There are people who say that he is a socialist and a champion of the poor who paved the way for the downtrodden to lead a new life.

There are people who say that he is the man who tried to establish 'Gramaraj'

Thus, there are different kinds of people who praise him with awe and wonder, each according to his own vision and insight. It is a question worthy of investigation for all time to find out in whose vision we find the totality of Gandhi's personality. The reason is that he should not be considered an individual man. He is a symbol of the times and uprising; he is an embodiment of the Renaissance.

If we view him as a politician, we will be content to admire his 'Satyagraha' (war of righteousness) with wonder. He has won tremendous success not only in the political field but also in other fields. He has stamped his mark in all fields. His life and service are modelled in such a way that people in different fields vie with one another in claiming Gandhi as one of their own because he lived and served them. This is the reason why his birth-day is celebrated by the people of different walks of life. He represents an era in the history of our country. He has given splendour and strength and brought about a turning point in all fields.

The progress of a country depends on its progress in all fields, and not in one particular field only. Only from the totality of the progress made, can we judge a country's improvement! We cannot come across such a period of progress often in the history of a country, not even once in a century. Therefore, this day is of special significance not only because it is the birthday of a great leader but also because it symbolises a golden period in the history of our country.

The excellence and splendour of to-day's function should be reflected in our thought and deed for ever. Our celebrations should not end with merely singing eulogies. On the contrary, we should follow in his footsteps, strive for the ideals he cherished, to preserve and safeguard his heritage and to rekindle the inspirations he gave us.

The beauty of a garland lies in its fragrance. The utility of a lamp lies in its light. Likewise the value of celebrations lies in the excellence of our action.

Let us not be content with defying him as an AVATHAR worth of worship not with singing his fame and remarkable achievements. I would appeal to you to remember and strive for the society he dreamt of, the ideals he propounded and the moral integrity he exemplified.

He did not perform any miracle. But he made heroes of cowards, inspired them to blow the trumpet of freedom and instilled fearlessness in them even in the face of over-whelming obstacles and difficulties.

The poet Bharathi sang in a tone of melancholy thus, "People die of incessant fear and cowardice. There is nothing that they are not afraid of in the world". Gandhi wiped off that fear from our hearts. He raised an army of unarmed men who dared to defy death, facing even the challenge of a fully equipped army. He inspired the little sparrows with the courage to oppose even the mighty vultures. He drove away diffidence from our hearts. He gave us the pratriotic feeling that our country inalienably belongs to us.

He achieved all these not by war but by non-violence, not by killing our enemies but by following the path of virtue, not by preaching hatred but by showing loves.

The exponents of KATHAKALASHEBAM have not seen by themselves the miracles said to have been performed by the great saints of the past. But we have the good fortune to see with our eyes the MIRACLES wrought by Gandhi. This SEMI-NAKED MAN gave a life of glory and honour to millions of our country men. What can be a greater miracle than this!

Even those who mocked at his leadership in the beginning accepted and admired him as the undisputed leader of India after he had performed this 'miracle'. To-day critics say that the path of virtue he showed will apply not only to India but also to all countries in the world which are trying to liberate themselves from the clutches of slavery.

In the 16th century the outside world knew of India only as a country that abounded in cloves and spices, gold and gems and as a country full of simpletons who knew not how to utilize them.

Although freedom-fight was begun like the morning star in the days of Tilak, it was only after Gandhi entered the Congress that the world realised that the whole of India was throbbing with a spirit of awakening and alertness. The world used to view India only through the bright rays of Gandhi's fame.

It was Gandhi who created an agitational attitude which was selfless and did not care for results. Prior to that, the country was dominated by learned people who begged for freedom by humble petitions.

His appearance, physique, talk, habits and manners were not such as to induce war mentality. But he was able to generate in the minds of millions of our countrymen the spirit of heroism which enabled them to defy even the mighty armies.

MAHATMA GANDHI

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

MAHATMA GANDHI was a visva-manuse, a world citizen. His life was a battle for the new world. For him the world was the unit, not the nation-state. Unless individual nations are prepared to think in terms of human welfare te present scientific developments would mean danger and a waste of human effort. If we wish to prevent a world war we need world co-operation. We must get ready to live in the new world that faces us. Physical unification has been effected. Intellectual concord is growing. All men can be fed, housed and clothed by economic co-operation. Spiritual accord should be realized.

Gandhiji secured for us freedom so that we may be able to build a non-violent social order which may be of help to the world. He worked for a warless world. The resolution about disarmament passed unanimously by the U.N. the other day showed how be led our coutry in the right direction.

Wars are caused by the passions in our heart, by the blind, black, uncontrollable greed in us. Each one of us has to fight the battle within himself, Kuruksetra is within us. Eachoneof us has to decide between love which saves the world and hate which destroys it. We have to purify ourselves by our effort and save others by our action. Gandhiji acquired thechastityof those consecrated to truth whose power is matchless by the practice of fasts, prayers and vows. Gandhiji occupies an important place in the spiritual evolution of mankind. He speaks to us of the promised land, the goal of our endeavours. Though some of us may not enter it we have to strive for it and salute it from a far. Whenever we think of Gandhiji, let us remember that the power of the human spirit is mightier than the mightiest bomb.

—From occasional speeches and writings.

In all his public services we cannot come across a strong invective or an unjust act of any self-seeking plan. The influence of his selfless services brought name and fame not only to India but also to the whole of Asia and it spread in such a way as to instil terror even in the minds of the European imperialists who were highly proud and arrogant of colour bar. Heads of foreign Governments flocked to him to listen to his words with rapt attention. Even kings considered it an honour to stay in his humble cottage.

He never felt or said that 'Swaraj' was the end of our struggle. Nor did he fail to tell us how the country and the people should attain a healthy status.

He firmly believed that Swaraj was only a means to an ideal. He stressed that in the history of a country, Swaraj is, no doubt, a golden leaf but not the final one. He preached that slavery should be abolished at all costs because it is an impediment to the progress of the country.

The chains of slavery have been shattered. But let us ask ourselves whether we have succeeded in creating the India of his dreams. Let us have the moral courage to give a negative answer. Let this day instil in our minds the firm determination to create the India that he dreamt of.

He drove away from our minds the fear of the British Government. But have we become fearless in other fields? Certainly not. So long as society consists of the privileged and the underprivileged, the haves and the have nots, the mighty and the weak, how can fear be cast away?

Fear threatens us. Scarcity menaces us. Hatred drives us. Fear should be cast away and virtue should blossom. When we are celebrating the birthday of this great sage, let us dedicate ourselves to this ideal.

We see abundant wealth and abject poverty, magnificent cities and poverty-stricken slums, big factories and bands of unemployed men, religious institutions and profiteers, swindlers, hoarders and black-marketeers side by side. He toiled throughout life not to see such a pathetic sight but to create a clean and ideal country free from these evils.

It is not a country where we see murder and theft, gambling and drinking. It is worse than a forest which is even free from these evils.

Gandhi desired to establish a glorious and unblemished country free from gambling, exploitation and class hatred. But what is it that we see in India, when we are celebrating his birthday? Communal clashes, the cruelty of untouchability, the exploitation of the weak by the mighty, rebellion-torn cities, woe-stricken villages, political chicanery and social consipracies-all these are rampant with none to curb them. The quarrel of linguistic imperialism has not come to an end where democracy is practised.

We are celebrating Gandhi's birthday when we are not in a position to enforce prohibition successfully. Such a deplorable state will not change so long as we reverse Gandhi as a saint and miracle - monger.

We should realise that Gandhi is not dead but he has become one with us. His thoughts and ideals have not perished. We should have the strong determination to accept them as our ideals. This should be the underlying significance of celebrating the birthday of Gandhi who is no more with us. This is not only a day for proclaiming his immortal fame but also a day for us to resolve to put into practice his excellent ideals since we have accepted them in toto.

In his days the alien Government was frightened to hear his voice of protest and quit India. But many things, such as falsehood, unscrupulousness, illiteracy, inadequacy, casteism and class hatred that should be driven out, are still there. Purity, truthfulness, fearlessness and spirit of service are necessary to drive them away. We are celebrating the birthday of Gandhi only in order to possess these qualities. I should like to remind you of what Jawaharlal Nehru said about the ideal India of Gandhi: "Even the poorest should consider this land as a land of theirs. They should realise that they have power and importance in its set-up. There should not be caste superiority among people. All communities should live in amity and peace. I shall strive to usher in an India of that type."

Radio talk by Anna on 2.10.1967

Mighty Minds of Old

Of all the languages I learnt there is none to equal Tamil in mellifluousness.

—Mahakavi Bharati

யாமறிந்த மொழிகளிலே
தமிழ்மொழிபோல் இனிதாவதெங்கும் காணோம்.

—மகாகவி பாரதியார்

'The Hindu' applauds

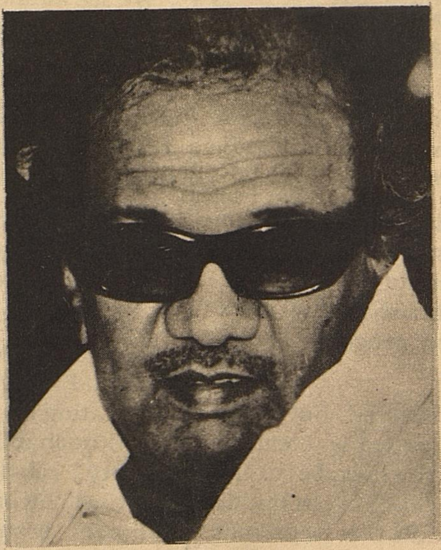
MARRIAGE GRANT SCHEME A BOON FOR POOR GIRLS

THE other day K. Thamizhselvi of Keezhchengapatti hamlet, near Harur in the backward district of Dharmapuri, casually walked into the nearby panchayat office and glanced at the notice board with her usual indifference. Her joy knew no bounds when she read the announcement about a marriage grant of Rs.5,000 for poor girls. She rushed home and prompted her illiterate father, R. Krishnan, who was only dreaming about his daughter's marriage, to make out an application to the Block Development Officer. Her marriage was celebrated on August 27 after nearly two years of waiting for want of money.

Kuppammal of R. Gopinathampatti hamlet, off Morappur, a widow, who had been running from pillar to post to mobilise funds for marrying off her daughter Pushparani, a plus two student, saw the announcement about the scheme in a language newspaper. She got the amount and celebrated the marriage of her daughter on September 4. When she recounted her experience to this reporter last week at Harur, relief was writ large on her face and she profusely thanked the authorities for this "God sent help."

Visibly moved was 58-year-old S. Ramachandra Rao, ex-Karnam of Achamangalam village near Baragur, who lost his job when the previous Government introduced a change in the village administration. Now selling lottery tickets to eke out his livelihood. Mr. Rao said he had been spending sleepless nights as his efforts to marry off his 25-year-old fourth daughter, Prabhavathy, failed three or four times, mainly due to the demand of dowry and lack of funds. Tears rolling down her face, his wife, Mrs. Rukmaniammal, narrated how anxiously she waited for the grant of Rs. 5,000. The newly-wed Prabhavathi said that her husband, Krishnan, was a mobile tea shop owner and her only happiness was the end of the untold tension and anxiety over her wedding for nearly four years in her family. She claimed the scheme was a boon to poor girls.

These are a few instances to indicate that among several welfare schemes announced by the Chief Minister, Mr. M. Karunanidhi, after the DMK came to power, the Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Marriage Grant Scheme has evoked widespread response and appreciation even in remote and backward villages and hamlets in the State. Under the scheme a girl who has passed the eighth standard and completed the age of 18, is given a marriage grant of Rs. 5,000 if the annual income of the family does not exceed Rs. 5,000. For tribal girls the educational qualification is the fifth standard.



Sumathi of Krishnagiri, who got married to a petty shop owner only last month, was out-spoken when she said with a sigh of relief that thanks to this scheme, girls would no longer be cursed as a burden atleast in some poor families.

In all the cases this reporter enquired into, no dowry or jewels had been demanded and in most of them the boys were less educated than the girls. Also, the marriage expenses in all the cases have been exceeded only marginally, by about Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000.

Perents who spoke in one voice applauding the scheme, expressed the view that no future Government could afford to withdraw the scheme, as in the case of the noon meals and free education.

Mr. V. Mullaivendan, MLA. Morappur, who was present at the interview, said that provision should be made for sanctioning the grant even with a month after the marriage, because processing of applications in the block offices consumed time. He knew a couple of instances where marriages had to be postponed due to such delays.

Mr. R. Rathnasamy, District Collector, asked about this, said that he had issued strict instructions for processing these applications in the shortest time possible. Also, illiterate parents should be helped in completing the formalities. The District Social Welfare Officer, Dharmapuri, said that she had sanctioned all applications within five days of their receipt from the Block Officers in Dharmapuri district alone, till now, grants on 156 applications had been sanctioned as against the target of 504 for the current year.

> *All ideals revolve round one fundamental ideal. It is that we should give the people a good, clean and fair life.*
>
> —**Anna**

Asked what would be the reaction if the educational norm was fixed at the school leaving level atleast for girls in urban and semi-urban pockets. 19-years-old Shanawaz of Krishnagiri, who got married on July 31 thanks to this scheme, shot back that it would be welcome provided there was some increase in the quantum of the grant. Even now women in her area were talking about educating their girls upto the eighth standard and according to her, the details of the scheme had already percolated down to remote pockets and was welcomed by all irrespective of caste, creed or community.

Mr. M. Krishnan, Information and Public Relations Officer, Dharmapuri, said that women in rural areas made enquiries about this scheme at all Government functions that he had arranged for distribution of pamphlets about the scheme in remote areas.

courtesy: *The Hindu, September 13, 1989.*

EXPRESSION OF AN IMPRESSION

ON THE RIGHT TRACK

Mr. KARUNANIDHI deserves congratulation for the initiative he has displayed in getting industrial activity moving in Tamil Nadu. There was undeniable stagnation for many years and this was clearly a priority issue for any new administration. By ensuring personal accessibility to entrepreneurs and responsiveness to suggestions to help the state regain its once pre-eminent position, Mr. Karunanidhi has established that he means business. He has taken the industry portfolio himself. Meetings with industrialists, including one with leading personalities of both the public and the private sector from outside the state organised by the CEI, have resulted in exchange of views and concrete suggestions. The assurance of welcome and of a hospitable climate in the state to industrialists from outside should put an end to the hesitation that has been so far evident on their part.

Specifically, the creation of a special category 11 percent investment by the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation in joint ventures, as in Maharashtra and Gujarat, and the assurance of disinvestment by TIDCO at appropriate stages should enable the available funds of TIDCO to go much farther than before to be rolled over constructively. In the matter of incentives and concessions, Mr. Karunanidhi has built upon the beginnings made during the President's rule. The State Government has notified 105 of the taluks of the state as backward and announced capital subsidies for large, medium and small scale industry to take the place of the earlier Central subsidies that have now ceased. Special subsidies for selected categories of industries should serve as a spur for new industrial activity. The sales tax concessions, announced during the President's rule have been made effective with the necessary statute amendments.

Courtesy: Editorial, Indian Express. 13th September 1989.

FOURTH COVER

The 132nd Annual Convocation of the Madras University was held at the University Centenary Hall on 5th September, 1989.

His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu and Chancellor of the University Dr. P.C. Alexander gave away the prizes and degree certificates to students.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi delivered the Convocation address.

Tamil

Tamils and

Tamil Nadu

ANCIENT TAMIL LITERATURE:

George L. Hart. III

University of Wisconsin

Among the most important sources for the study of ancient India are the Tamil anthologies and other representatives of the earliest Tamil Literature. The six earliest anthologies can be reliably dated back to the second and third centuries A.D., while the Kalittokai, the Paripatal, and the Pattuppattu are a little later. The Tolkappiyam, a prescriptive grammer and system of poetics, has often been considered to be even older than the earliest anthologies but has now been shown to describe paleographic features which do not enter the language until the fifth century A.D. Other works which are probably pre-Pallavan are the eighteen minor works (Patinenkilkkanakku) the Cilappatikaram, and the Manimekalai, all of which were probably written about the fifth and sixth centuries A.D. All the anthologies are rich in the details of everyday life which are neglected in most Sanskirit literature. It is no exaggeration to say that they furnish a better view of the daily life of the ordinary Tamilian of their period than is available for any other period or area of pre-modern India.

-From Essays on South India.

TAMIL NADU VETERINARY AND ANIMAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY

INAUGURATED

THE Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University was inaugurated by the Chief-Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi under the presidentship of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Dr. P.C. Alexander on 20th September, 1989.

The Minister for Animal Husbandry Dr. K. Chandrasekarn, welcomed the gathering.

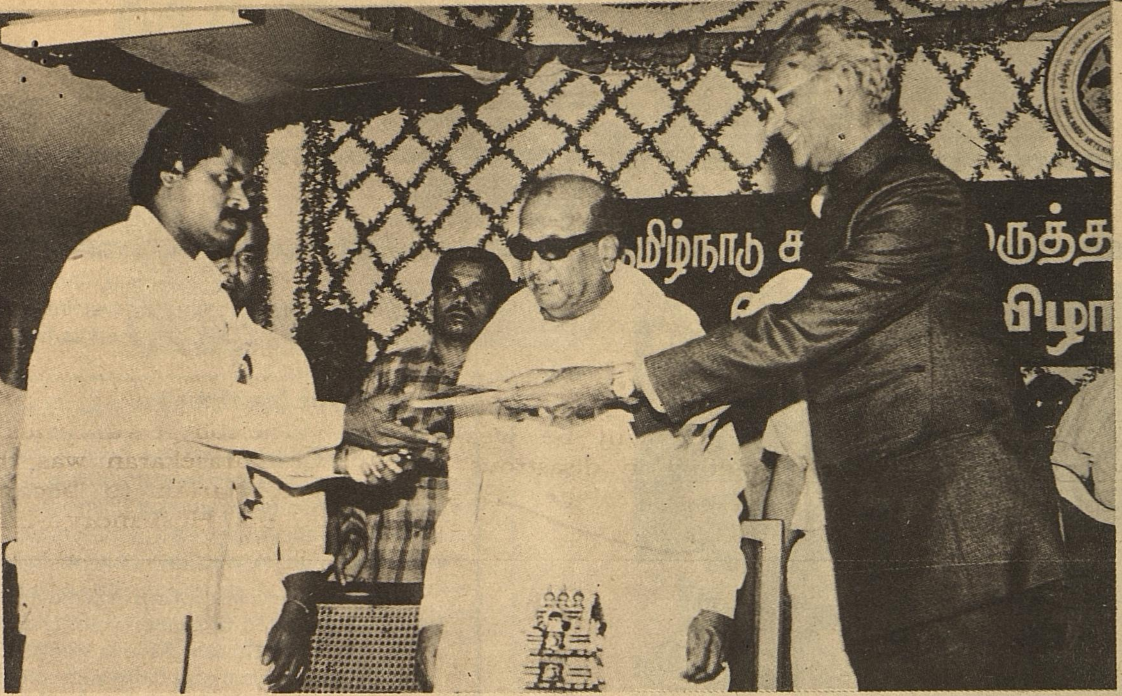
Presiding over the inaugural function of the University the Governor, who is also its Chancellor appealed to the faculty of the newly established Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University to concentrate seriously on the problems of the marginal and submarginal farmers in the State and co-operate with Tamil Nadu Agricultural University in undertaking research in areas relevant to farmers to-day.

The Governor suggested an integrated approach to farm development. Farmers, besides growing crops, should set up fisheries, piggeries and poultry farms. "Unless we launch such a strategy, the economy of the farmers will be weakened, resulting in disastrous consequences," the Governor warned.

Several firsts:- Inaugurating the University, the Chief-Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, said the Madras Veterinary College was the first such institution to be recognised as University in the country. Started in 1903, the College had produced the first three veterinary doctors in the country. It was the first veterinary college to be recognised as the southern region's Post-Graduate Research Institution. It was the first veterinary college to admit women students and also students from abroad. The College's Dean, Dr. Richard Masillamony was the first veterinary doctor to receive the Jawaharlal Nehru award instituted by the ICAR for outstanding contribution to veterinary microbiology.

The college's alumnus, Dr. K. Chandrasekaran was the first veterinarian to become the Animal Husbandry Minister in the country. He is also the first veterinarian to become the Pro-Chancellor of the University, the Chief Minister said, amidst applause.

The Chief Minister said there was scope for development of fisheries in Tamil Nadu, which had a long coastline. The Fisheries College, Tuticorin was working to achieve a "Blue revolution". The "White revolution" had already succeeded in Tamil Nadu. The State had made tremendous progress in poultry farming, which had become an industry now. The new University was being set up to facilitate research in fisheries, poultry and cattle development.



The Food Minister, Thiru Arcot N. Veerasamy, congratulated the new University and its staff.

The Chief Secretary, Thiru. M.M. Rajendran, said the establishment of the University would pave the way for the development of animal science and fisheries.

Thiru.RahmanKhan,M.L.A. said this was the seventh Veterinary University in the world.

Dr. S. Jeyaraj, Vice-Chancellor, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, said both the Universities would work for the welfare of the farmers.

Thiru D. Murugaraj, Secretary, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Department, proposed a vote of thanks.

THE CONFETTI CROP

Which is the world's chief food crop? Nearly two-thirds of the world's farmland is used to grow cereals, including barley, maize, millet, oats, rye and wheat. However, the basic food of about half of the world's people is rice, which flourishes in warm, wet areas, especially in Asia. The popular custom of throwing rice at weddings probably originated in India.

—From the Gaint Book of Facts.

SUGAR CONTROL

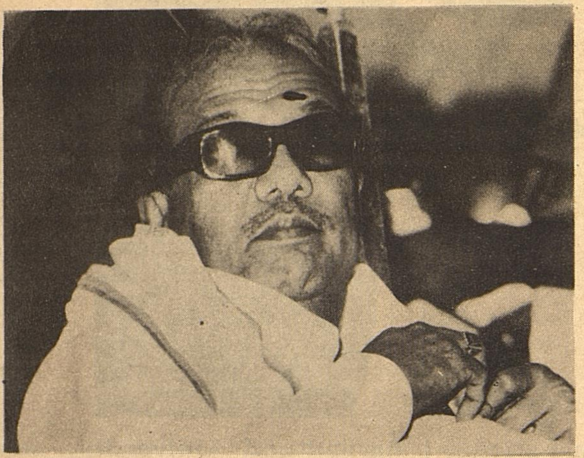
Why are some people diabetic? Diabetics are people who suffer from diabetes. The main kind of diabetes affects the pancreas, which is a gland that produces a harmone called insulin. The harmone controls the amount of sugar in the blood, which provides energy for the body. In diabetes, insufficient insulin is produced and the sugar level is uncontrolled, resulting in illness.

Diabetes usually cannot be cured. But by taking insulin and following strict rules for diet and exercise, the effects can be prevented. In the future, doctors hope that a method of automatic sugar control will be developed so that diabetics need no longer be concerned with their condition. This method could involve biosensors to monitor blood sugar levels and release insulin when it is needed.

—From the Giant Book of Facts.

BETWEEN THE DAM AND THE FIELD

Dr. M. Karunanidhi
CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMIL NADU



From the address by Hon'ble Chief Minister
Dr. Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi
at the inauguration of the Satyamurthi Centre for Democratic Studies, Madras
22nd August, 1989

I have great pleasure in participating in this function and in inaugurating the Satyamurthi Centre for Democratic Studies founded with the noble intention of promoting the progress of society and the nation.

As Thiru C. Subramaniam pointed out in his presidential address, we have to think about the future after taking into account the lessons from experience of institutions that have been established in various stages of the evolution of our democracy.

Like Ekalaivan:

During the 50 years of my public life, for 25 years I have had the opportunity to be a spokesman for the people as their representative in the Legislature. When I entered the Legislative Assembly as an elected member to plead for the demands of my constituents and, at the same time, to advocate national causes, Thiru C. Subramaniam was in the seat of power. I have had training under Periyar in social issues and under Anna in the political sphere. Similarly, I have learnt a great deal about administration from Thiru Kamaraj, Thiru C. Subramaniam, Thiru Bhakthavatsalam and Thiru R. Venkataraman. By observing them during my period in the Legislature, I was able to learn from them, like the legendary disciple Ekalaiva who is said to have learnt from his Guru, although his Guru himself refused to teach him!

People like me were able to learn from these able administrators because we were anxious to learn. Nowa-days the desire to learn is lacking in the case of most members. Therefore, our primary task is to create the desire to learn in the minds of our elected representatives. We need to motivate them first before we can give them training. Thus our task is two-fold. Motivating elected representatives is like drying the wet firewood before it can be rendered fit for being used as fuel.

Uttiramerur Inscriptions:

Local self-government has been in vogue in Tamil Nadu in its villages and townships even in the Sangam period. The inscriptions found at Uttiramerur bear witness to the fact that centuries ago people in our villages exercised the right to elect their representatives.

The Uttiramerur inscriptions indicate how representatives were elected for various wards and the basis on which they were chosen. As was mentioned here by Thiru C. Subramaniam only those with competence, interest, and integrity were declared eligible according to the rules, for contesting elections, according to these centuries-old inscriptions. In fact, local elections are mentioned even in Tamil Sangam literature which goes back to 2,000 years. It was known as the pot-ticket system. Names of eligible candidates were written on palm leaf tickets, which were put into a pot and then all the tickets were taken out of the pot at the appointed time and representatives were elected according to the number of tickets in which their names found place. This method of election has been described in a poem of the Sangam era. In this poem, at the end of the battle, the corpses of slain soldiers in the battle-field are being eaten by vultures, crows, foxes, and dogs. The poet sees a vulture with its long sharp beak extracting the intestine from the stomach of a dead soldier and the poet compares this to the removal one by one of palm-ballots from the ballot-pot. This poem going back to the Sangam age clearly indicates that the practice of electing leaders by the pot-ticket system was prevalent even at that time.

Self-rule replaces monarchy and foreign rule

Monarchy, democracy, and dictatorship are systems of Government that have prevailed in the world. However, in India, we have had monarchy succeeded by foreign rule and then replaced by self-government.

Even when there was monarchy in Tamil Nadu, local self-government was prevalent in Tamil Nadu with the village administration being looked after by village leaders who maintained a good link between the monarch's role and local conditions. After the imposition of colonial rule, this system of local government became extinct.

Local self-government was revived later by the British themselves. In 1882 or 1884, although the provinces of British India were governed under a unitary system by the imperial Government at Calcutta, Lord Ripon, the then Governor-General, was aware that the various provinces of India greatly differed from one another and that local self-government should take note of such disparities.

Lord Ripon's Resolution on local self-government said:

"... the Governor-General in Council would observe that he is quite aware of the absurdity of attempting to lay down any hard and fast rules which shall be of universal application in a country so vast, and in its local circumstances so varied, as British India. It would be unreasonable to expect that any uniform system of Local Government could be applied with equal success in provinces differing as the Punjab, for instance, from Madras, or Bengal from Burma. A large latitude of application must, therefore, in every case be left to the local authorities."

Please do not think that I am harking back to the British. We should recall Lord Ripon's resolution in the spirit of Thiruvalluvar's dictum "to perceive the truth in what is said regardless of whomsoever might have said it".

Kamaraj's radical changes in Panchayat Legislation

India is not a homogenous state like Tamil Nadu. India includes Punjab; and Orissa; and West Bengal; and Uttar Pradesh; and Tamil Nadu; and Andhra; and Kerala. Considering the varied circumstances of different States, necessary corrections were made to the local administrative system established under British rule. In the Kamaraj administration, radical changes were introduced in local self-government in 1958 in Tamil Nadu. As Thiru Chengalvarayan pointed out, Kamaraj accepted Satyamurthi as his guru. Reading the letters written by Satyamurthi to his daughter, I am aware to what extent he was concerned with the development of villages and with the urban environment.

In his letters to his daughter titled 'Letters to Lakshmi', Satyamurthi has dealt with how powers should be decentralised to enable effective local self-government, how people should co-operate in developing villages, and how government should encourage and help the villages in governing themselves. Similarly, he has emphasised how people in urban areas should co-operate in maintaining a clean environment beginning with small things like removing rubbish.

Kamaraj, who was Satyamurthi's disciple, was Chief Minister in 1958 and Thiru C. Subramaniam was also in the Cabinet at that time. The structure of local self-government brought about by Kamaraj in 1958 provided for a three-tier system of District Development Councils, Panchayat Unions and Panchayats. The Panchayat Presidents were members of the Unions. The District Development Councils included Members of Parliament, the Members of the State Assembly and also representatives from Panchayat Unions. All of them would place the problems of the people before the Collectors and discuss them with officials.

I have myself participated in such District Development Council meetings when I was a member of the State Assembly from the Thanjavur Constituency. Likewise, other legislators have participataed in and contributed to the deliberations of the District Development Councils. Panchayat Union Chairmen have had even greater opportunities to participate in these Councils. This three-tier structure, introduced by Kamaraj in 1958, of Panchayats, Unions and District Councils was functioning well.

After Anna became Chief Minister, there was another change. We felt that Panchayat Presidents and Panchayat Union Chairmen should be directly elected by the people. We had been of this view even when we were in the opposition. In the indirect election system in which the Presidents were elected by the Council Members it was common practice for the Councillors to be kidnapped. Anna humorously remarked in the Assembly that in these 'INDIRECT' elections, the Ramayana scene of kidnapping 'Sita' was being re-enacted. Thiru C. Subramaniam may recall his heartily laughing at this remark from the treasury bench.

To eliminate such malpractices, direct election of Panchayat Presidents was introduced by Anna. It was then suggested that this system should be extended to the election of Union Chairmen also. Anna felt that it could be done as the next step.

When my dear friend M.G.R. came to power, the system of directly electing the Chairmen of Panchayat Unions and Chairmen of Municipalities was introduced and this was widely welcomed. However, no elections to local bodies were held until 1986. The present situation is that persons elected directly by the people are functioning as Panchayat Presidents, Union Chairmen and Municipal Chairmen in Tamil Nadu.

Now, as pointed out by Thiru C. Subramaniam, there are moves to effect changes in Panchayat administration - a Constitutional amendment has been introduced but is yet to be passed. It is at this juncture, that we are planning to have this Centre for Democratic Studies.

Our stand on the 64th Amendment Bill

I had written a detailed letter on the proposed Constitutional amendment to the Hon'ble Prime Minister. Thiru C. Subramaniam had also issued a statement supporting my stand. However, regrettably, due to reasons unknown, a nation-wide debate on this subject has not been allowed to take place. If this (64th Constitution Amendment) Bill is passed by Parliament because of the present majority enjoyed by the ruling party, it would become difficult later to eliminate the defects in this Bill

without a two-thirds majority at a later time. This is my concern.

This is the context in which I had pointed out that it was not sufficient to have a general discussion on the Bill among Chief Ministers and that every single provision of the Bill must be discussed in detail by Chief Ministers. In addition, I had suggested that the views of experienced political leaders - from the North and the South - and of experts should be sought and conclusions arrived at on the basis of a wide consensus. These suggestions have not been heeded. I do not wish to raise this as a political issue on this pleasant occasion. In fact, there is no politics in this because the issue is who is to have the responsibility of governing and protecting our rural areas. So far as Tamil Nadu and some other States are concerned, existing arrangements have worked well except that elections have not always been held when they were due. To correct this it would have been sufficient to provide a Constitutional guarantee for holding elections once in every five years to Panchyats, Panchayat Unions, and urban local bodies.

All other matters of detail should be left to the States, for, India is a federation in actual fact although the Constitution might not have used that expression. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself has said this clearly and concisely in his letter to Chief Ministers dated 15th November 1954.

"We are a Federal Union with significant autonomy for the States. I think that such a structure is desirable"

Although the Constitution does not explicitly state that India is a federation, the term 'Union' itself implies that it has a federal structure as pointed out by Dr. Ambedkar. This federal set-up is now likely to be undermined with the confiscation of States' powers by the Centre. Entry 5 in List II of the Seventh Schedule refers to 'Local Bodies' and this term includes all local bodies. All items under List II come under the exclusive responsibility of the States. We are therefore greatly concerned that these powers are sought to be taken away.

Between the Dam and the Field

When we want to take water from the dam to the field, it must be properly channelled. First it must enter the main canal and from the canal it should enter various channels and distributaries before it can be finally reached to the field. If the water is straightaway rushed to the field from the dam, the field would get flooded. The Centre is like the dam, the Panchayats are like the fields, and the States are like the canals which link the two.

We are not refusing to accept water. All that we are saying is that the supply of water should be properly regulated. The farmers who receive the water should also know how to sow and weed and harvest and preserve the grain. It is for giving such a training in democracy to our people that this Centre for Democratic Studies is being inaugurated today.

I am glad that this Centre is named after the great freedom fighter Satyamurthi, and I may assure you that the Government of Tamil Nadu will give all help for its growth and success.

TAMIL NADU SIDCO

TAMILNADU SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

An Undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu
60, Greams Road, Madras – 600 006.
Phone: 472171 Grams: TANSIDCO Telex: 041-7581

ALLOTMENT OF SHEDS IN SIDCO INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

Factory Sheds are available for allotment to Small Scale Entrepreneurs on Outright Purchase Basis in the following Industrial Estates:-

Sl. No.	Location		Branch Managers of SIDCO to be contacted
1.	2.		3.
	Chengai — Anna District.		
1.	Gummidipoondi	(5 sheds)	The Branch Manager SIDCO, Chingleput at Ambattur Madras 600 058
2.	Maraimalainagar	(15 sheds)	
3.	Thirumazhisai	(15 sheds)	
4.	Kakkalur Near Tiruvellore	(30 sheds)	
5.	Kancheepuram	(9 sheds)	
	North Arcot District.		
6.	Ranipet	(12 sheds)	The Branch Manager SIDCO, Industrial Estate Kangeyanallur Road Gandhi Nagar, Vellore 632 006
7.	Ranipet BHEL Complex (Mukundarayapuram)	(5 sheds)	
	Tiruchy District.		
8.	Thuvakudi	(5 sheds)	The Branch Manager SIDCO, Industrial Estate Ariyamangalam, Tiruchy 620 010
	Pudukottai District.		
9.	Pudukottai (SIPCOT Complex)	(5 sheds)	The Branch Manager SIDCO, 5882/†7-C-18 Sathiyamoorthy Road, Pudukottai
	Thanjavur District.		
10.	Thanjavur	(12 sheds)	The Branch Manager SIDCO, Industrial Estate Nanjikottai Road Thanjavur 613 006
	Madurai District.		
11.	Kappalur	(10 sheds)	The Branch Manager SIDCO, Industrial Estate K. Pudur, Madurai 625 007
	Dindigul — Quide-Millat Dist.		
12.	Dindigul	(10 sheds)	The Branch Manager SIDCO, Industrial Estate Dindigul 624 006
	Kamarajar District.		
13.	Virudhunagar	(10 sheds)	The Branch Manager SIDCO, Industrial Estate Sulakkarai, Virudhunagar PIN 626 003
	Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan Dt.		
14.	Sivaganga	(9 sheds)	
15.	Karaikudi	(10 sheds)	
	Tirunelveli Kattabomman District.		
16.	Pettai	(7 sheds)	The Branch Manager SIDCO 4/23 Trivandrum High Road Murugankurichi, Tirunelveli PIN 627 002
	Chidambaranar District.		
17.	Kovilpatti	(5 sheds)	
18.	Tuticorin	(9 sheds)	
	Coimbatore District.		
19.	Kurichi	(4 sheds)	The Branch Manager SIDCO, Industrial Estate Kurichi, Coimbatore PIN 641 021

Prescribed application forms can be had from the concerned Branch Offices of SIDCO as well as from SIDCO Central Office at No.60, Greams Road, Madras 600 006, on payment of Rs.5/-.

For further details, contact:-
Manager (Industrial Estates)
SIDCO Central Office
60 Greams Road, Madras 600 006

MAA COMMUNICATION DIPR 2219/MS/89

THE PROFILE OF NORTH ARCOT — AMBEDKAR AND THIRUVANNAMALAI—SAMBUVARAYAR DISTRICTS

PROF. DEVA NATARAJAN

DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVT (FINANCE)

The big district of North Arcot is bifurcated on September 30, 1989 into two districts of North Arcot-Ambedkar District with headquarters at Vellore, and Thiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar District with headquarters at Thiruvannamalai. The North Arcot-Ambedkar District consists of the seven Taluks of Arkonam, Wallajah, Arcot, Tirupattur, Vaniyambadi, Vellore and Gudiyatham. The Thiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar District has the six taluks of Chengam, Polur, Thiruvannamalai, Arni, Cheyyar and Vandavasi.

It is indeed one more feather to the glorious cap of our Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar that he had decided to bifurcate this big revenue district of North Arcot into two, so that the people in the district may be able to get the benefits of revenue administration and of developmental schemes in a better way by being able to meet the officials within a short distance from their places. The various district officials will also be able to inspect their jurisdictional places more frequently than before and speed up the tempo of developmental work in progress.

TOPOGRAPHY:

The North Western part of the region contains portions of the Eastern Ghats and their spurs. The Javadis are the loftiest mountains in the region. They cover the eastern part of the Tiruppattur taluk, the north-western portion of the Chengam taluk and the western part of the Polur taluk with spurs running into the Vellore taluk upto within 6 miles of the Vellore town. The general elevation of the Javadis is 2,500 feet with peaks rising upto 4,200 feet. The highest peaks are Swamimalai (4,200 feet) and Kambugudi (3,840 feet) in the Tirupattur taluk. Karnatigar (3,123 feet) in the Polur taluk and Kailasagiri (2,743 feet) in the Vellore taluk are the other important peaks to be mentioned. The Elagiri Hills lie in the central part of the Tirupattur taluk. The hills in the southern part of the Chengam taluk are parts of the Kalrayan range in the South Arcot District. There are also a large number of small hills which lie scattered in the Vellore, the Polur and the Chengam taluks. The general slope of the region is from west to east.

RIVERS:

The Palar river is the most important river of the region. Rising near Nandidurg in Mysore, it enters the region in the north-western corner of the Tiruppattur taluk. Flowing thence in an east-north-easterly direction through that taluk, it strikes an easterly course along the boundary between the Gudiyatham and the Vellore taluks, cuts across the Wallajahpet taluk and passing along the boundary between the Arkonam and the Cheyyar taluks enters the Chengai-Anna District. The Ponnai river is a tributary of the Palar. It rises in the Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh and flows along the western boundary of the Wallajapet taluk till it joins the Palar. The rivers Koddaru and Kaundanya are also tributaries of the Palar flowing from north to south in the Gudiyatham taluk. They join the Palar near Ambur and Gudiyatham respectively. The surplus course of the Kaveripakkam tank in the Arkonam taluk gives rise to the Courtillayar river flowing into the Chengai-Anna District. The other important river of the region is the Cheyyar. It rises in the Javadi Hills. Flowing in a southerly direction at first, it turns south-eastward near Chengam and after flowing in that direction over a distance of about 8 miles, it strikes a north-easterly course and passes through the Polur, the Vandavasi and the Cheyyar taluks. Within the limits of the Cheyyar taluk the river flows almost west to east and enters the Chengai-Anna District to join the Palar in that district. The South Pennar flows through the southern portion of the Chengam taluk and enters the limit of the South Arcot District.

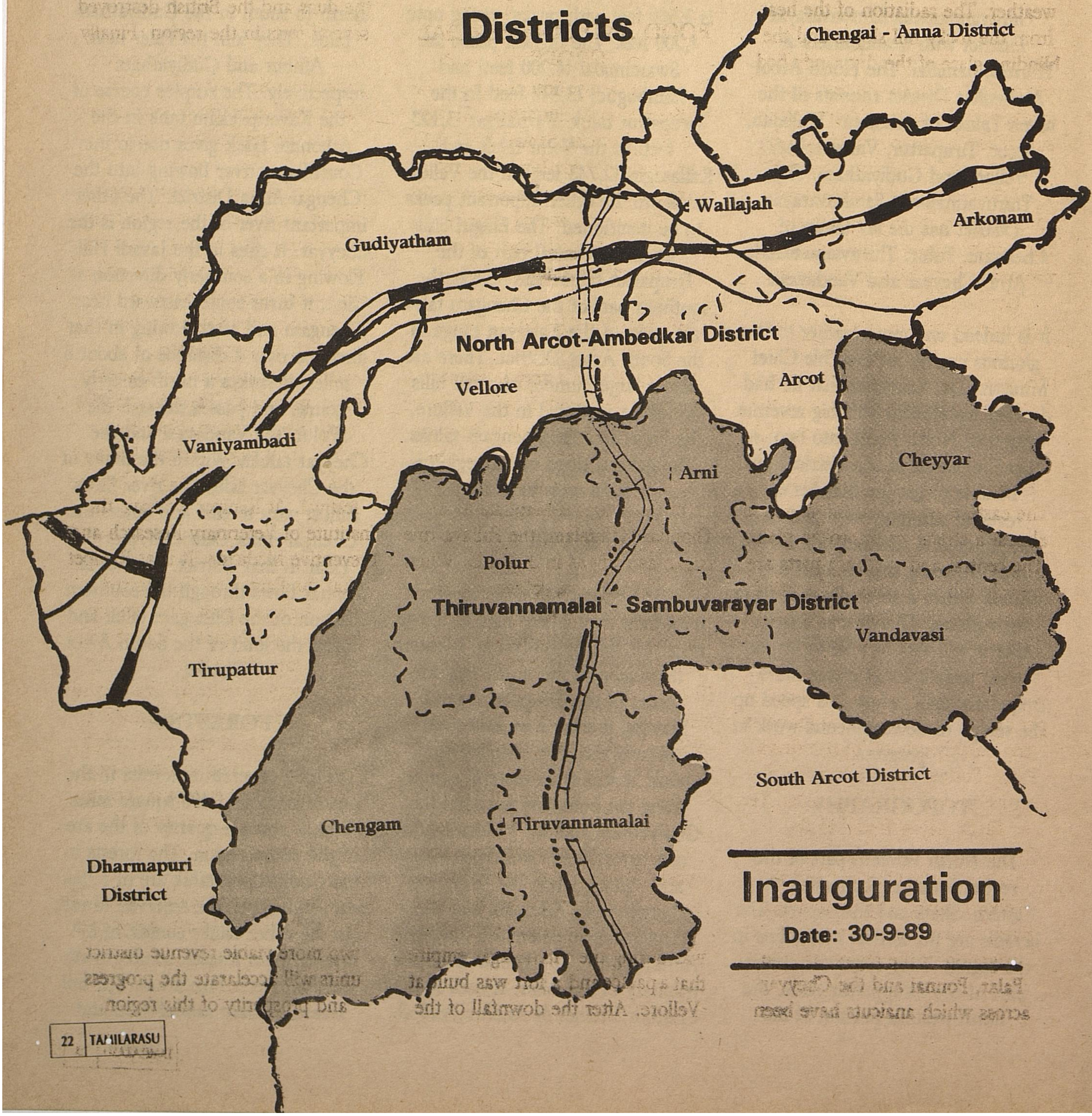
FORESTS:-

The area covered by forests in the region is about 1,198 square miles, which is about a quarter of the area of the entire region. The forests in the Gudiyatham taluk are of a fuel and scrub type. The reserved forests in the other taluks consist of hill forests, plain forests, scrub growth and Palar river Plantation. The hill forests contain sandalwood and

Bifurcation of North Arcot District

into

North Arcot-Ambedkar Thiruvannamalai - Sambuvarayar Districts



Inauguration

Date: 30-9-89

bamboos. The forests of the region are of great value and are a good source of revenue to the Government.

The climatic conditions of the region are as varied as are its physical aspects. The highest temperature recorded in recent years is 112° and the lowest is 54°. The scorching plains of the region share with the other districts of the State, the severity of the hot weather. The radiation of the heat from the rocky hill slopes and the blinding glare of the dry sandy bed of the Palar add to the discomfort caused by the rays of the tropical sun. The average rainfall based on the records of 70 years is about 37.80 inches and the average number of rainy days is about 52. The rainy months in the region are ordinarily from May to December. The rainfall of the region is dependent both on the South-West Monsoon and the North East Monsoon. The North-East Monsoon is some what stronger except in the eastern taluks of the Arkonam, the Cheyyar and the Vandavasi.

SOIL AND IRRIGATION:-

The eastern portion of the region is almost a stretch of unbroken plain. The central and southern parts are mostly hilly. The western portion rises gradually towards the Mysore Plateau. The soils are red ferruginous loams and sandy with black area to the extent of about 16 per cent. This black soil is found in the neighbourhood of the rivers Palar, Ponnai and Cheyyar in the ayacuts area of a few big tanks. The black clay is found in the Gudiyatham, the Wallajahpet, the Arkonam, the Cheyyar and the Vellore taluks. The three major rivers which contribute largely to irrigation in the region are the Palar, Ponnai and the Cheyyar across which anaicuts have been constructed. Channels, often several miles long are dug in the sandy beds of rivers to tap the underground flow, which is remarkably copious. Spring channels are also dug, especially in the Gudiyatham taluk to utilise spring water. Several hill streams feed numerous tanks and the precarious sources are supplemented by a very large number of wells which are a feature of the region.

FOOD AND COMMERCIAL CROPS:

The main occupation of the people of the region is cultivation. Paddy, Cholam, Cumbu, Samai, Ragi, and Varagu are the food crops raised in the region. Korra and maize are also cultivated in limited extents. Groundnut, gingelly and sugarcane are the chief commercial crops.

THE HISTORIC SCENARIO:

The region has a very interesting historic background. It is a region of historic antiquity. In the Sangam age, this region was part of the Aruva Nadu. Later it became a part of the Thondai-Mandalam. In Thondai-Mandalam, the Pallava rule began as early as in 300 A.D. When the Pallava were defeated at the Thiruparambiam battle, the Chola hegemony began. In the intervening period the Rashtrakuta King Krishna III defeated Paranthaga Chola in the celebrated Thakolam battle. Thus in 968 A.D. the Rashtrakutas started ruling the region. Later, the Chola rule continued upto 1300 A.D. During the Chola rule, this region witnessed many developmental works of roads and choultries. In the 15th century, the region came under the Vijayanagar empire. It was during the Vijayanagar empire that a palace and a fort was built at Vellore. After the downfall of the Vijayanagar empire the Maratta rulers ruled this region. Later this region came under the Nawabs of Arcot. During the rule of the Nawab, Arcot became the capital of their kingdom. Later in the 18th Century there were severe battles in this region between the Arcot Nawab, Hyder Ali, the British and the French. However, finally the British won. The British subdued the Palayakars, who refused to pay the dues and the British destroyed several forts in the region. Finally the British took over the entire region. From 1800 A.D. to 1947, the British ruled the region along with the rest of the country.

The region is known for several places of historical and religious importance. The Vellore town has the celebrated fort, which is still in very good shape. The Thiruvannamalai town is a place of religious importance. It is considered that the very thinking about the place - Thiruvannamalai will help to attain liberation (Mukti). This place attracts lakhs of people during the Karthigai Deepam festival. At Ranipet we have the Institute of Veterinary Research and Preventive Medicine. It is at Ranipet that the Parry and Co. started a manufacturing unit even several decades ago. Ranipet, Ambur and Vaniyampadi are known for the leather tanning industry. Vandavasi is a celebrated town in history. It was at Vandavasi that the French were defeated and lost their grip over India. Gudiyattam is famous for handlooms and Arni for handloom silk sarees.

It is believed that the bifurcation of the big district of North Arcot into two more viable revenue district units will accelarate the progress and prosperity of this region.

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD
ENNORE THERMAL POWER STATION

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED FOR BY THE UNDER-SIGNED FOR THE FOLLOWING

Sl. No.	Particulars	Specification. No.	E.M.D. amount.	Due date and Time.
I.	Works Contract: Feeding of coal to R.C. Bunkers and to stockyard by handling of coal on both the wagon tipplers and collection of stones and lump coal from wagon tipplers and from conveyors transporting, weighing and stacking.	CE-642	Rs.22,000/- (Rupees Twenty two thousand only)	18.10.89 at 12.00 Noon.
II.	Manufacture & supply of 1800mm dia-meter Butterfly valve.	CE-641	Rs.4,000/- (Rupees four thousand only)	20.10.89 at 12.00 Noon.

Cost of each specification:

FOR UNITS LOCATED WITHIN TAMIL NADU

(i) If obtained in person - Rs.100/-
(ii) If required to be sent by post - Rs.115/-

FOR UNITS LOCATED OUTSIDE TAMIL NADU

(i) If obtained in person - Rs.100/-
(ii) If required to be sent by post - Rs.125/-
(Inclusive of C.S.T. at Rs. 10/-)

Note:

For Specn. No. 642: The tenderers should possess requisite infrastructure and have adequate experience in the works in thermal power stations and other similar establishments.

For Specn. No. 641: Only tenderers with previous experience in manufacture of such large size valves should quote.

Copies of Tender specification can be obtained by remitting either by cash or Money Order, the amount noted above, to the Accounts Officer/Ennore Thermal Power Station/Ennore/ Madras-57, clearly mentioning the specification No. and sending cash receipt or Money order receipt as the case may be to the undersigned with a requisition furnishing complete postal address. Tender specification will be sent only by ordinary post and the Board will not be responsible for the loss of specification or for the delay in postal transit or the belated receipt of sealed tenders. Tenders received after respective due dates and time will be liable for rejection.

The tenders will be opened at 15.00. Hrs on the respective due dates mentioned in column 5 above in the presence of such of those tenderers who may be present at that time. The copies of specification will not be available for sale on the due date for submission of tenders. The tender accepting authority reserves the right to split up any tender while awarding or to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason therefor.

CHIEF ENGINEER/ETPS&BBPH.

DIPR/505/CA/89/Add

TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD
NORTH MADRAS THERMAL POWER PROJECT—STAGE—1

TENDER NOTICE

For and on behalf of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, sealed tenders are invited in Triplicate by the undersigned for the following work.

1. Name of work		Design, Manufacture, inspection and testing at works, packing and forwarding, transport and delivery to site, unloading, carrying out performance tests, painting and commissioning of 2 Nos. diesel engine operated broadgauge shunting locomotives for North Madras Thermal Power Project-Stage-I- 210 MW units 1, 2 & 3.
2. Specification No.	:	SE/E/D/NMTPP-17
3. Earnest Money Deposit	:	Rs. One lakh
4. Approximate value of work	:	Rs. 120 lakhs.
5. Date of commencement of sale of specification.	:	21.9.89
6. Date of closing of sale of specification.	:	30.10.89
7. Pre bid meeting	:	31.10.89
8. Due date and time for receipt of tenders	:	22.11.89 : 12 Noon
9. Opening date & time	:	22.11.89 : 3 P.M.
10. Place of Opening of Tender	:	At the office of SE/E/D/NMTPP. Madras-2.
11. Cost of Specification	:	Rs.200/- (Within Tamil Nadu) Rs.200/- (220 + 20 S.T.) (Outside Tamil Nadu)

This is a Two part tender and submission of bids shall be as detailed in "Instructions to Tenderers" furnished in the Specification. **Prices shall not be disclosed in envelope-A (Technical Bid).**

Copies of Specification can be had by remitting the cost of specification by Cash/Money Order to the Chief Internal Audit Officer, Audit Branch, Ist Floor, NPKRR Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras 600 002 mentioning the specification No. and presenting the Cash receipt/Money Order receipt to the SE/E/D/NMTPP, V Floor, NPKRR Maaligai, Electricity Avenue, 800, Anna Salai, Madras 600 002 alongwith a requisition furnishing full postal address. If the Tender sets are required by post, Rs.20/- (Rupees Twenty only) should be paid extra for postage for each set.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board will not be responsible for any postal delay/loss in transit. The cost of Specification once paid will not be refunded under any circumstances. The Tenders received after the due date and time and/or without EMD will be summarily rejected. Tender sets are not transferable.

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders. The Board reserves the right to reject all the tenders or any tender without assigning any reason therefor and to relax or waive any of the conditions stipulated in any of the Tender Specifications that may be issued wherever deemed necessary.

CHIEF ENGINEER
NORTH MADRAS THERMAL POWER PROJECT

V. Floor, N.P.K.R.R. Maaligai,
Electricity Avenue,
Anna Salai, Madras-600 002.

DIPR/1909/MS/89

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

ADVERTISEMENT NO. 49

In the Commission's advertisement number mentioned in Col. (2) of the table below inviting applications for appointment to the posts mentioned in Col.(3), it was announced that the vacancies would be distributed as mentioned in Col. (4) of the table. Consequent in the starting of fresh rotation regarding reservation of appointments, with reference to the reservation for MBC's/DC's it is hereby notified that the distribution of vacancies will be as mentioned in Col. (5). there are no changes in the other conditions already announced. Candidates who had already applied with reference to the distribution announced previously may withdraw their applications, if they are not willing to be considered for the post on the ground that there is no reservation for them now in the revised distribution. Otherwise, their applications will be considered, if they are eligible and qualified for consideration under Open Competition. Similarly, women candidates who have already applied may withdraw their applications, if there is no reservation for women under the revised distribution provided they do not want to be considered against general vacancies.

Applications are invited from male candidates for the general vacancy where the vacancy was earlier reserved for women, and similarly from the candidates belonging to fresh reservation group where the vacancy in that group was not announced earlier. Such applications should reach the Commission's Office before 5.30 PM. on 16-10-89. Candidates may get the detailed particulars and form of applications from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 on requisition in writing either in English or in Tamil specifying the name of the post, advertisement number and item number with a crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs. 10/- (Rupees ten only)obtained on or after 1-9-1989 payable to the Secretary Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2 at the Anna Salai Post Office, Madras-2 or by demand draft to the value of Rs. 10/- obtained from any branch of the State Bank of India payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2 at the State Bank of India, Thousand Lights Branch, Madras-6 (Code No. 0800) and with a self addressed envelope (26 x 12 cms.). If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. It will be taken of a requisition if the above requirements are not satisfied.

TABLE

Sl. No.	TNPSC Advt.No.	Name of the Post	Distribution of vacancies: As already notified	Distribution of vacancies: Revised distribution	Age	Qualifications
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	12	Junior Chemist in the Tamil Nadu Industries Sub. Service	BC:2 OC:2	SC:1 BC:1 OC:2	Below 30 years	A first or Second class P.G. Degree in any Branch of Chemistry
2.	33	Assistant Geologist in the Co-operative Dept. in the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Sub. Ser.	SC/ST:1 BC:1 (Reserved for women) OC:1	SC/ST:1 BC:1 OC:1	Below 30 years. Provided that in the case of a candidate who possesses the B.Sc.(Hons.) or M.Sc. (Degree) in Geology and who has experience for a period of not less than three years, the upper age limit shall be increased by five years.	A degree in Geology.
3	14	Handloom Inspectors in the Tamil Nadu Handlooms and Textiles sub. service.	SC/ST:4 (including 1 reserved for women) BC:16 (including 5 reserved for women) OC:10 (including 3 reserved for women)	SC/ST:5 (including 1 reserved for women) MBC/DC: 6 (including 3 reserved for women) BC:9 (including 2 reserved for women) OC:10 (including 3 reserved for women)	Below 30 years.	A diploma in Handloom or Textile Technology awarded by the State Board of Technical Education and Training Tamil Nadu OR B.Com Degree OR B.Sc. degree in Chemistry.
4	15	Dieticians in Govt. Hospitals in the T.N. Medical Service	B.C:1 O.C:1	S.C/ST:1 OC:1	Below 40 years	(i) B.A or B.Sc degree with Chemistry or Physiology as one of the subjects or a degree in Domestic Science; and A diploma in Dietitics of the All India Institute of Hygience and Public Health, Calcutta or any other Institution or Body recognised by the Govt. of Tamil Nadu or the University Grants Commission for the purpose of its grants. or (ii) A degree in Home Science. or (iii) B.Sc. degree in Nutrition and Dietitics of the Madras University or (iv) A Post Graduate Diploma in Applied Nutrition and Public Health of the Madurai-Kamaraj University, Madurai.

Sl. No.	TNPSC Advt.No.	Name of the Post	Distribution of vacancies: As already notified	Distribution of vacancies: Revised distribution	Age	Qualifications
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
5	31	Assistant Professor of Radiology Physics in the T.N. Medical Service.	S.C/S.T/ 1 M.B.C/D.C 1 (reserved for women) B.C:1 O.C:1 (reserved for women)	S.C/S.T:2 B.C:1 O.C:1	Below 32 years	A degree of M.Sc (Medical Physics) obtained after undergoing studies at the College of Engineering, Guindy, belonging to the Anna University, Madras and duly declared eligible for appointment as Radiological Safety Officers in the Medical Institutions by the Division of Radiological Protection of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay (or) A degree of M.Sc.(Physics) and a Diploma in Radiology Physics awarded by the Bombay University after undergoing one year Post Graduate Course in Hospital Physics and Radiology Physics conducted by the Division of Radiology protection, of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.
6	19	Assistant Works Manager, in the Tamil Nadu Stationary and Printing Service (Originally two vacancies were notified. Now increased to three)	B.C:1 O.C:1	S.C:/S.T:1 B.C:1 O.C:1	Below 30 years. This age-limit will not apply to persons who are already employed in the sty. and printing Dept.	i. Must possess the minimum general educational qualification. and ii. Must possess diploma in Printing Technology (Letter Press or Offset) iii. Must have practical experience in reputed printing industries for not less than five years out of which two years must be in a Supervisory capacity. Note: Regular members of the T.N. Government Press Sub. Service may also apply for this recruitment even if a period of 5 years has elapsed since their first appointment to the service provided they possess the qualifications prescribed for the post.

DIPR/1910/MS/89/Z

TNPSC Advt

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSON

Sub: Special Qualifying Examination for the regularisation of the services of temporary Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies in the Co-operative Department.

★ ★ ★

In its advertisement number 37 published in the dailies on 18.7.1989, the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission invited applications for admission to the Special Qualifying Examination for the regularisation of the temporary services of Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies employed in the Co-operative Department. The date, centre and subjects of the examination are specified below:

Date of Examination	:	15th October 1989, Sunday.
Subjects of Examinations	:	English of Higher Secondary Standard 3 hours - 10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. and General Knowledge Part I (Objective type) and Part II (Discriptive type) 2 hours - 2.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.
Examination Centre	:	Madras only

The Memorandum of admission (Hall ticket) will be sent to the candidates ten days in advance. However, those, who fail to get the Memorandum on or before 8.10.1989 may apply to the Controller of Examinations, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras for the purpose enclosing a copy of their recent photograph.

DIPR 1806/MS/89/RS

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

ADVERTISEMENT NO:50

Applications are invited for appointment against one vacancy in the post of Technical Officer in the Police Radio Branch in the Tamil Nadu General Service to be made by direct recruitment under Open Competition turn.

Note:-

i) Persons who have already applied with reference to the Commission's advertisement No.22, need not apply again.

ii) Women candidates who had already applied with reference to advertisement No.22, and who do not wish to be considered against general vacancy along with males, may withdraw their applications.

Pay: Rs.2,200 - 75 - 2,800 - 100 - 4,000 per mensem. (Revised Scale)

Age: Below 30 years.

Qualification:

First Class degree in Electronics and Communication Engineering.

Closing Date: 5.30 P.M. on 21.10.1989

Age limit as on: 1.7.1989

Concessions in the matter of age and/or qualifications and/or fees allowed to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Destitute Widows, Repatriates, Ex-Servicemen, Physically Handicapped persons, Discharged and serving temporary State Government employees below 40 years of age etc., are given in the Commission's "Instruction, etc. to Candidates".

Detailed Particulars and form of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 on requisition in writing either in English or in Tamil specifying the name of the post and advertisement number with a crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs.10/- (Rupee Ten only) obtained on or after 1.9.1989 payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras or Demand Draft drawn in favour of the Secretary, on State Bank of India, Thousand lights, Madras - 600 006 (any other bank draft will not be accepted) and with a self addressed envelope (26 × 12 cms.) If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. No notice will be taken of a requisition if the above requirements are not satisfied.

DIPR/1918/MS/89/Elegant

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

ADVERTISEMENT NO.52

Applications are invited so as to reach the Commission's Office on or before 23.10.1989 for the following posts. Pay scale, age-limit and educational qualifications (E.Q) immediately follow the name of the Post:-

1. Two posts of TESTER in the Electrical and Electronics Wing of the Industries Department in the Tamil Nadu Industries Sub. Service.

   SC/ST: 1; OC: 1
   Rs.1,640 - 2,900; Below 35 years.

   i) A degree or diploma in Electrical or Electronics Engineering of any recognised Institution or Board;

   and

   ii) Experience for a period of one year in the field of Electrical Testing in the case of degree holders and three years in the case of diploma holders in a recognised concern.

2. One post of LECTURER in History of Arts in the Government College of Arts and Crafts, Kumbakkonam in the Tamil Nadu Industries Subordinate Service.

   Rs.500 - 900 (UGC Old Scale) Below 45 years.

   i) A first class Diploma in Fine Arts of the Government College of Arts and Crafts (formerly school of Arts and Crafts) Madras or Sir J.J. School of Arts, Bombay or Government College of Arts and Crafts, Calcutta or Government School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow or any other recognised Institution or School of Arts and Crafts.

   or

   A Degree in History of Arts and Arts Criticism of any University recognised by U.G.C. for the purpose of its grant.

   or

   A Degree in Arts or Science of any University or Institution recognised by the U.G.C. for the purpose of its grant;

   and

   ii) Experience: Practical Experience in teaching History of Arts for a period of not less than three years.

3. One post of STATISTICIAN in the Highways Research Station in the Highways and Rural Works Department in the Tamil Nadu Highways Engineering Subordinate Service:

   SCs/STs/MBCs/DCs and BCs : Below 33 years
   for others : Below 30 years

   Rs.1,600 - 2,660

   M.Sc. Degree in Statistics of any University or Institution recognised by the U.G.C. for the purpose of its grant.

4. 9 SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANT — GRADE I in the Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Subordinate Service.

Division		No. of vacancies
1. Prohibition and Excise	:	7
2. Biology	:	1
3. Physics	:	1

SC/STs : 2; MBC/DCs : 1 (Reserved for women)
BC : 3; OC : 3 (One vacancy reserved for women)

Rs.1,640 - 2,900; Below 30 years.

i) The degree of M.Sc. in Forensic Science. The basic degree should have been obtained in the subject specified for the division

(or)

ii) If candidates with qualification prescribed in item (i) above are not available, then candidates with M.Sc. degree in the subject specified for the respective division will be considered.

Division		Subject
1. Prohibition and Excise	:	Chemistry
2. Biology	:	Zoology, Botany, Bio-Chemistry
3. Physics	:	Anthropology (Physical), Chemistry. Physics/Physical Chemistry.

5. 35 SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANT. GRADE II in the Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Subordinate Service.

Division		No. of vacancies
Chemistry	:	1
Prohibition and Excise	:	27
Toxicology	:	2
Biology	:	1
Serology	:	2
Physics	:	1
Research and Development	:	1

SC/ST : 6 (including 2 reserved for women)
MBC/DC : 7 (including 3 reserved for women)
BC : 10 (including 2 reserved for women)
OC : 12 (including 4 reserved for women)

Rs.1,400 - 2,600; Below: 30 years.

A first class degree in Science in the subject specified for the division. viz.

Division		Subject
1. Chemistry	:	Chemistry
2. Prohibition and Excise	:	Chemistry
3. Toxicology	:	Chemistry, Bio-Chemistry
4. Biology	:	Zoology, Botany, Anthropology, Bio-Chemistry, Anthropology (Physical) Chemistry
5. Serology	:	Zoology, Bio-Chemistry, Micro-Biology
6. Physics	:	Physics, Physical Chemistry.
7. Research and Development	:	Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Bio-Chemistry, Micro Biology, Anthropology (Physical), Mathematics.

6. Two posts of TECHNICAL ASSISTANT in the Tamil Nadu Approved Schools Sub-ordinate Service.

Rs.1,400 - 2,600; Below 35 years.

i Minimum General Educational Qualification.

ii A Diploma in Mechanical Engineering with two years experience in a reputed Engineering work shop.

7. Ten STATISTICAL INSPECTORS in the Department of Statistics in the Tamil Nadu General Subordinate Service.

Rs.1,600 - 2,660; Age: Below 30 years.

SC/ST: 2; MBC/DC: 1 (Reserved for women)
BC: 3; OC: 4 (1 vacancy reserved for woman)

B.A. or B.Sc. degree with Mathematics or Statistics or Economics as the main subject.

8. Sixty ASSISTANT ENGINEER (CIVIL) in the Tamil Nadu Highways and Rural Works Department.

Rs.1,640 - 2,900; Age: Below 30 years.

A degree in Civil Engineering or A pass in Sections A and B (Civil Engineering) or the A.M.I.E. (India) Examination (renamed as Institution Examination)

9. Eighty two AGRICULTURAL OFFICER (RESEARCH) in the Tamil Nadu Agriculture Department.

Rs.1,640 - 2,900; 30 years; 32 years in the case of persons holding P.G. Degree in Agriculture such as M.Sc.(Agri.) or Ph.D.

E.Q: Bachelor's Degree in Agriculture.

The selections will be made following the rule of reservation of appointments for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities and Open Competition and reservation of appointment for women wherever it applies. Details are given in the Commission's Notifications.

The candidates should clearly mention the name of the post in the requisition for forms and also in their applications in block letters.

Concessions in the matter of age and/or qualifications and/or fees allowed to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Destitute Widows, Repatriates, Ex-servicemen, Bonded Labourers, Physically handicapped persons, Discharged and serving temporary State Government Employees below 40 years of age etc. are given in the Commission's "Instructions, etc. to Candidates" and in the notifications.

Detailed particulars and form of application can be obtained from the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-600 002 on requisition in writing either in English or in Tamil specifying the name of the post, advertisement number and item number with a crossed Indian Postal Order to the value of Rs.10/- (Rupees ten only) obtained on or after 1.9.1989 payable, to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras at the Anna Salai Post Office Madras-2 or by demand draft to the value of Rs.10/- obtained from any branch of the State Bank of India payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras-2 at the State Bank of India, Thousand Lights Branch, Madras - 6 (Code No.0800) and with a self addressed envelope (26 × 12 cms). If the requisition is in any other language, an English translation should accompany. No notice will be taken of a requisition, if the above requirements are not satisfied.

Note: Requisitions for each post should be made separately paying separate fees (Rs.10/-)

S.Cs: Scheduled Castes S.Ts: Scheduled Tribes M.B.Cs: Most Backward Classes
D.Cs: Denotified Communities B.Cs: Backward Classes O.C: Open Competition

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